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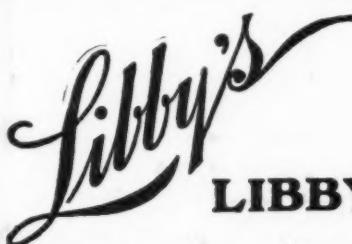
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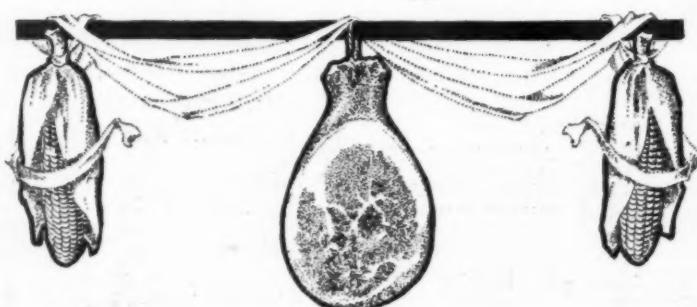
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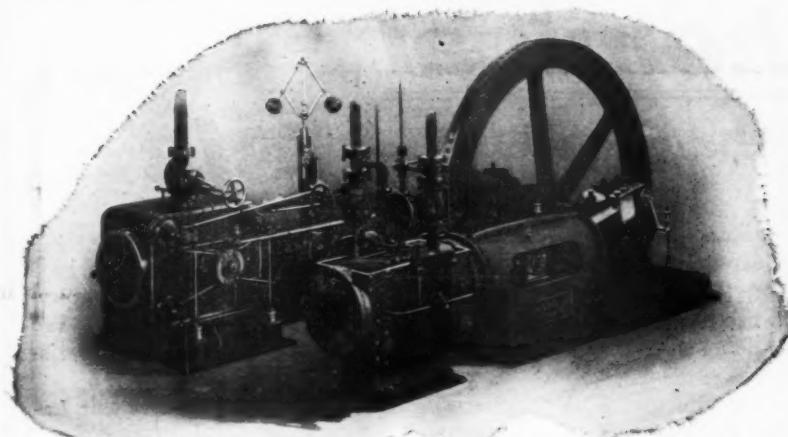
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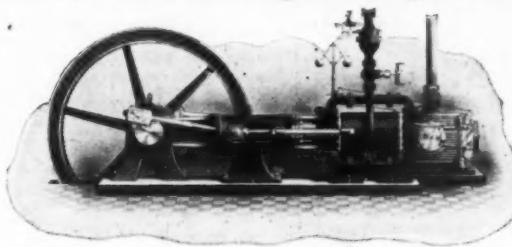
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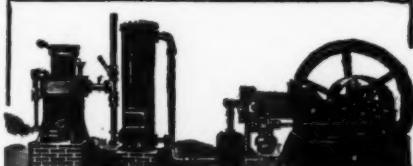
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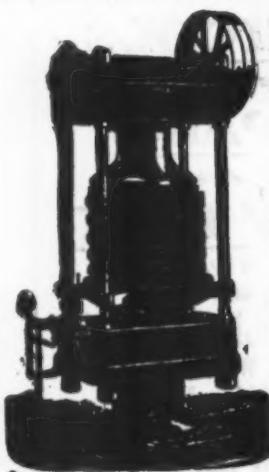
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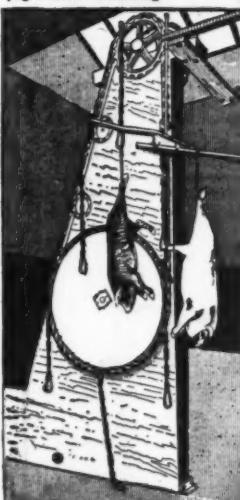
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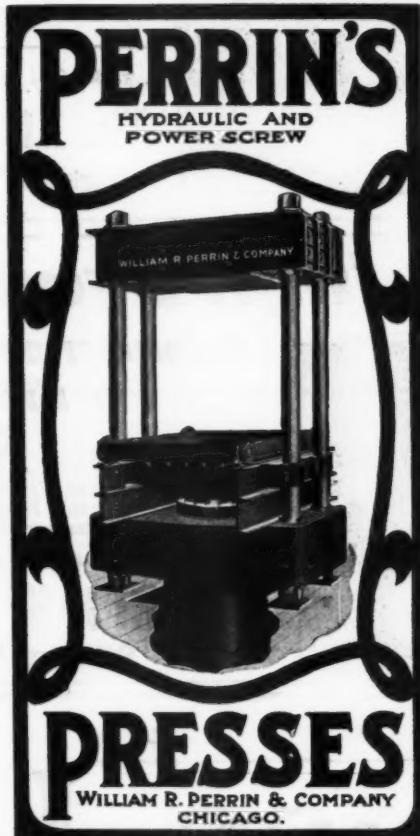
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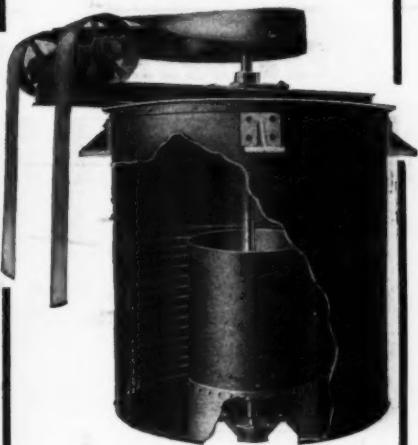
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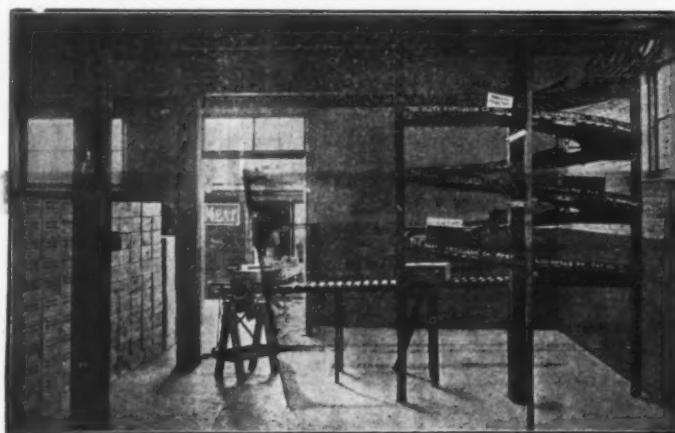
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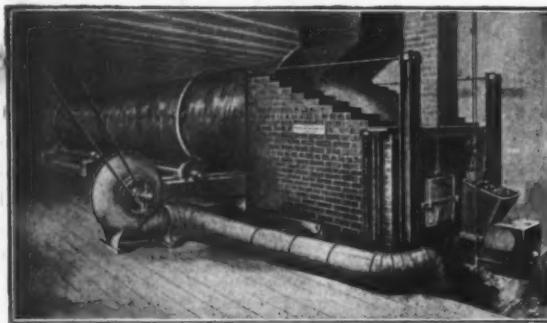
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIII.

New York and Chicago, July 15, 1905.

No. 3.

SHORTAGE OF TEXAS STEERS.

Though range conditions have been almost perfect in Texas this year and all cattle have thrived wonderfully, a shortage of beef steers is reported. They have all been shipped out of the state, and from now on the bulk of shipments to market will be cows and calves, according to cattlemen who are posted. But what does come will be fat and in fine shape.

NARROW ESCAPE AT PITTSBURG.

A fire in the smoke house of the Nelson Morris & Co. branch at Allegheny City, Pa., partly destroyed that plant on Tuesday, inflicting a damage in the neighborhood of \$50,000. The handsome new Swift house, recently illustrated in *The National Provisioner*, is next door to the Morris house, and only the good work of the firemen saved it. Nelson Morris & Co. will repair the damage done at once.

BLUFF AT A MEAT STRIKE.

It was said in Chicago on Monday that President Donnelly of the Meat Workers' Union, who led the strike failure of last Summer, had informed the chief of the teamsters' strike that there would be a walk-out of the packinghouse teamsters because of alleged "surreptitious delivery" of meat by the packers to strike-affected firms in that city. This was taken as an empty bluff. The packinghouse drivers have had all the strike they want for a while. In the meantime the general teamsters strike in Chicago is on its last legs.

INDEPENDENT COTTON OIL CO. FAILS.

The Independent Cotton Oil Company, of Darlington, S. C., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and many mills throughout that section, went into the hands of receivers Saturday upon the petition of creditors. Dispatches from Darlington on Tuesday announced the suicide of R. Keith Dargan, president of the company, and the head of the Dargan Trust Company, which also failed.

Upon the application of creditors the United States Court appointed R. B. Lebby, Bright Williamson and R. H. Sass as receivers for the oil company. The stock is said to be held largely in South Carolina, and it is rumored that the deficiencies covering "shortage in assets, bills payable, not on books, etc., may reach \$700,000. The properties are now in the hands of the receivers and sensational developments are anticipated.

PACKERS NOW AWAIT A HEARING

The majority of the officials of the big packing firms who were indicted by a federal grand jury in Chicago for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, have given bonds for their appearance in court when the cases are called for trial. Bonds have also been filed in behalf of the corporations indicted, and for the four S. & S. officials charged with accepting rebates from the railroads. Two or three of the indicted parties are still abroad, and will file bonds upon their return. A surety company provides the bonds in each case.

No announcement was made this week of the plan of legal procedure to be followed by

the packers involved. The question of applying for an injunction to restrain the government from proceeding under the indictments, because of their alleged illegality, was still under consideration. It was stated that the S. & S. officials involved would ask for an early trial. Their cases come under the Elkins law, and the conflict of the Grosscup injunction and the anti-trust indictments does not affect them.

It is expected that an early attempt will be made in all the cases to get the matter on an issue. The packers will then have an opportunity to present their side of the case, if they so desire.

CHICAGO STOCK YARDS CONTROL

Rumors are again current in Chicago concerning a change in control of the Chicago Union Stock Yards property. President John A. Spoor of that company is to retire from all connection with it in order to give his entire time to the managing of the street railway company of which he has been made the head. This is followed by a report that the Vanderbilt interests are selling out their share in the yards, and that the big packers intend to gradually divert as much of their patronage as possible from the Chicago yards to the yards at Omaha, East St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sioux City and other points where they have plants.

The packers will hardly abandon their present immensely valuable interests at the Chicago yards, though their rapidly growing business all over the country necessitates the enlargement of stock yards facilities at all the cities named and at other points as well. The Chicago yards have proved a paying investment to the stockholders, and it is not likely that they would dispose of their interest without ample reasons. The packers some months ago withdrew their representatives on the board of directors, but their contract with the stock yards company still has two years to run, and in that time many things may happen.

THE CROP REPORT SCANDAL

The government's secret service sleuths have been called off the trail of the big packers and sent back to Washington in a hurry, to probe some of the rottenness that has developed there in official circles. After a little work on their part Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who was indignant that the honesty of any one of his employees should be impugned, was forced to summarily dismiss from the service the associate statistician of the department, and to start a reform in the method of collating and giving out crop reports.

This was the result of complaints made by Southern cotton growers that the government cotton crop reports had been tampered with. It was quickly proved in the investigation not only that advance information was given out to New York cotton brokers of what the report was to be, but that the figures were actually juggled to suit the plans of the

speculators. Secretary Wilson dismissed the guilty statistician, but declared that he could not be prosecuted, and that no one else in his department was guilty.

His declaration was speedily followed by more protests, which intimated that there were others implicated in the crooked work, and that the cotton report was not the only one involved. Criminal prosecution of those found guilty in the cotton report scandal was also demanded. At this juncture President Roosevelt stepped in, ordered all the papers turned over to the Department of Justice, with a full and sweeping investigation of all the bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, which should spare no one. It is strongly intimated that other bureaus in Secretary Wilson's department will be "shown up" in this new investigation, and that there will be some long-needed "house-cleaning."

COOKING COTTONSEED MEAL

By James W. Stevens, Caruthersville, Mo.

The cooking of cottonseed meal is, of course, one of the most important things in the mill. There are two machines to be taken into consideration, first, the crushing rolls and then the cookers or heaters and their connections. Rolls should be in first-class condition at all times, should not be allowed to have grooves or flat places on their faces, and should be in perpendicular line. Meats should be fed evenly across the entire roll to procure the best results. Heaters should be in perfect working order, with no steam leaking in the side. Tops should be tight, bodies of heaters and steam pipes leading thereto should be well protected from cold air. Stirrers should run from 35 to 40 revolutions per minute.

What is the object in cooking meal? To coagulate the albumen so that it will remain with the solid matter in the presses, to heat the oil and meal so the oil will readily flow, and to evaporate the excessive moisture. If the meal is not cooked enough to obtain the above results, the meal will be mucilaginous from the albumen it contains, and the yield of oil will be reduced. Excessive moisture will cause press cloths to break and make a hard, dark, flinty cake. On the other hand, if carried too far it will cause the oil cells to become hard, thus reducing the oil yield and making a dark red or brown cake that will produce when ground a dead looking meal. It will also impart a burnt flavor and color to the oil.

Now there is no set rule to be guided by in cooking meal. Different grades require different methods, which can only be determined by some experiments and a little sound judgment. Some cook by smell, some by feeling and others by time. I am one of the latter. Always cook by time. If you notice the man who cooks by smell you will see that he always watches the clock. And so with the man who is feeling his way along. Now, I have made use of all three systems—smell, touch and time. Several years ago when I first cast my lot with the oil mill, old Uncle Henry taught me to cook by smell, and it worked all right until I caught a bad cold in my head and could not smell. So there I was "up against it." To cook by smell meal must impart a nice, delightful odor, enough so to make a person hungry.

The next thing I learned, or thought I learned, was to cook by feeling. But I soon found it was not satisfactory, so I switched on to time, and have had fairly good results ever since. To cook by feeling meal should be nice, soft and pliable, and contain moisture enough to adhere together when squeezed in your fist. If it feels like a bunch of coarse sawdust it is not right. Now, I like my meal to contain enough moisture to stick together and be readily stripped from cloths and impart a green cast to the cakes when they come from presses, and leave them of a soft texture, not hard and flinty, and when ground to produce a nice, bright canary-colored meal, with not over 5 to 7 per cent. of oil.

These results can only be determined by experiment, and every one should use his own judgment in regard to this. In the

early part of the season, when seed are green and full of sap or moisture, it requires a longer time to cook, and must be tested several ways before you will be able to get it right. And even then you will not be able to get capacity through your mill. Later in the season, after seed has matured and you have determined the best time and method to cook on, say 20, 30 or 40 minutes. This you have determined by experiment and time, and it should never be allowed to vary. Change on time, pull your meal on time, keep your heaters hot and free from condensation, and you will be able to produce one and the same grade of product so long as meats do not vary.

There are seasons when a small amount of moisture should be introduced in the meal, and this should be in the shape of steam, applied while charging the heaters. If the meal is very dry turn the steam in for four or five minutes. If only medium dry, allow only two or three minutes. And bear in mind that any excess in moisture must be dried out. This steam should be always under your control and used with a good deal of judgment.

My method for experimenting with meal for best results is to cook one charge, say on twenty minutes time, catch and weigh the oil that comes from this charge, and all the cake, making a note of results. If the meal crawls out of presses and the cloths do not strip free and general results are not satisfactory, try twenty-five or thirty minutes' cooking, and you will soon be able to determine the proper time and method for best results. So long as the meats do not change you will be able to get the same results from one and the same grade of product.

I do not use a trap on my heaters, but prefer to blow or drain condensation out by hand. I have the steam piping so arranged that by opening two valves, one on inlet and one on outlet. The system can be thoroughly drained in a few seconds with small loss of pressure. I have a water glass gauge so arranged that at a glance we can tell just what water there is in the system.

EXPERIMENTS IN BEEF PRODUCTION.

The officials of the experiment station of the Iowa State Agricultural College have lately concluded a series of tests extending over a year's time to determine the relative merits of steers of the beef and the dairy types in beef production. The result was as expected, the beef steer type came out on top in every particular. The conclusions reached, after some very interesting slaughter tests and meat demonstrations, were as follows:

Dairy type steers show a considerably higher percentage of offal and a lower dressing percentage.

Dairy type steers carry higher percentage of fat on internal organs, thereby increasing the total weight of cheap parts.

Beef type steers carry higher percentage of valuable cuts.

Beef type steers furnish heavier, thicker cuts; they are more evenly and neatly covered with outside fat, show superior marbling in flesh, are of a clearer white color in fat,

and a brighter red in the lean meat; but there is little difference in fineness of grain.

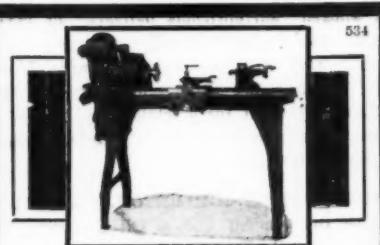
The low price paid for dairy steers may be partially to prejudice, and to the greater expense of carrying and selling the low-grade carcasses; but it is chiefly due to an actual inferiority in the carcasses.

It is neither profitable nor desirable to feed steers of dairy type for beef purposes. They are unsatisfactory to the consumer because they do not furnish thick and well-marbled cuts; they are unsatisfactory to the butcher because they furnish low-grade carcasses which are difficult to dispose of, and they are decidedly unsatisfactory to the feeder, because they yield him little or no profit, and both breeder and feeder waste their time in producing such a type of steer for beef purposes.

The following definition of an ideal beef steer is given: A short wide head; short neck smoothly blended into shoulders; broad, compact and well covered shoulders; wide arching ribs; broad loin; deep body, and long, wide hindquarters, well filled out in rump, thighs and twist; a deep even covering of flesh—lean meat, muscle—with just enough fat to marble the flesh nicely and to give it a smooth, bright external appearance; fine bone, evidenced in refinement of head and limbs; liable skin of medium thickness, with soft hair; a reasonable trimness of body to give good dressing percentage—these are the points that make up the profitable steer for feeder or butcher; and these points must largely govern the breeder in the production of beef animals.

IOWA LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

An Iowa judge has recently decided that the so-called anti-trust law of that state is unconstitutional. The decision was handed down in a habeas corpus action brought by insurance men who had been charged with illegal combination. The Supreme Court of the state will be asked to review the decision this fall, and if it upholds the ruling an effort will be made to pass a new law at this winter's session of the legislature.



YOUR MACHINE SHOP CAN DO MORE AND QUICKER WORK

by using motor-driven machines; make each a compact, self-contained unit, capable of working fast, yet with wide range of speeds under control of machine hand.

We show a Northern Single Voltage Variable Speed Motor driving a Star Lathe.

BULLETIN NO. 2,237A.

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co.

ENGINEERS—MANUFACTURERS.

MADISON, WIS., U. S. A.

MUST BE MONEY IN THE PACKING BUSINESS

The life-long attraction that the packing business possesses to those who once become associated with it has long been a standing matter of comment among those who know. At the present time it is receiving sensational proof in the fact that two large firms which sold their plants two or three years ago are building new packing houses. One of these firms is the St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., of St. Louis, and Ruddy Bros., of Kansas City, is the other firm which sold out and which is now re-entering the packing field. The St. Louis people are building two plants and the Ruddy Bros. are erecting a packing-house in Kansas City at a cost of \$1,500,000, which is to be known as the American Dressed Beef & Provision Co.

Altogether there are ten or more new packinghouses now in course of erection for smaller companies in different parts of the United States. Of these four are to be located in Chicago and two in Kansas City. In order of size they are as follows:

American Dressed Beef & Provision Co., Kansas City, capital \$1,500,000. About 1,200 men will be employed by it. It is supposed to be ready to open in October.

The Farmers' Packing Co., near the Hawthorne race track, Chicago, capital \$1,500,000. Company incorporated, but no work done yet.

American Dressed Beef Co., Kansas City, capital \$1,250,000; capacity 500 cattle, 1,000 hogs and 500 sheep; to be opened in August. This company has no connection with the American Dressed Beef & Provision Co. of the same city.

Western Packing & Provision Co., Morgan and 39th streets, Chicago, capital \$1,000,000; capacity, 500 cattle, 2,000 hogs a day. The president of this company is James H. Agar, connected with the Agar Packing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Hauser Packing Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$450,000.

Mankato Packing Co., Mankato, Minn., capital \$120,000.

Woodward Packing Co., Woodward, Oklahoma, capital \$25,000; associated with the Woodward Stock Yards Co., which has a capital stock of \$10,000 and is under the same control.

National Provision Co., 39th and Butler streets, Chicago.

Cramer Meat & Packing Co., Chico, Cal.

In addition to these the United States Packing Co. and the International Packing Co. of Mexico have both been recently incorporated and propose to enter the packing business on a large scale in the republic south of us.

TO STIMULATE RECIPROCITY SENTIMENT

As has already been announced in The National Provisioner, Western live stock and food producing interests are taking the first steps to arouse public sentiment and stimulate official action in the matter of arranging new reciprocity treaties with foreign governments which threaten to bar American products from their shores under new tariff regulations. These Western interests have called a national reciprocity conference to be held at Chicago August 15 and 16. The official call reads as follows:

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Standing on the broad platform enunciated by President McKinley in his last speech at Buffalo, the undersigned representative organizations hereby call for a general conference upon this subject to be held at Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15 and 16, 1905, to urge the wisdom of substituting in our foreign relations the principle of reciprocity for that of exclusion and retaliation. We care not whether the future of our foreign trade be safe guarded by means of direct reciprocity treaties or under the provisions of a fairly drawn maximum and minimum tariff law under the terms of which the government could directly negotiate advantageous international agreements; but the situation demands the establishment at once in some form of the underlying principle of conceding something to such nations as will concede valuable trading rights to ourselves.

You are therefore cordially invited to send such number of delegates to said conference as you deem necessary in order to properly present your views upon this great commercial problem—possibly the most important single issue before the American people at the present time. The time has come when the matter of obtaining broader markets for the surplus products of our farms and factories and of guaranteeing the markets that we already enjoy, must receive serious consideration.

Kindly advise Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the committee of arrangements, ninth floor, Great Northern building, Chicago, at earliest possible convenience as to the names of your delegates so that the roll may be made up at earliest convenient date and a hall commensurate with the probable size of the meeting engaged. The time is short. Hence prompt action is urged.

It is expected that the railways will grant reduced rates, which will be duly advertised.

Respectfully submitted,

National Live Stock Association, American Stock Growers' Association, The Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, National Live Stock Exchange, American Short-Horn Breeders' Association, The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, American Gallo-way Breeders' Association, American Hereford Breeders' Association, Millers' National Federation, Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Chicago Commercial Association, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, National Association of Agriculture, Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers.

LOUISIANA COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.

Louisiana cottonseed crushers and oil men have organized in a practical way and will push the interests of their State mills and products with a business organization with offices in New Orleans. At a recent meeting, B. M. Bryan, of Alexandria, was elected president of the State association, and John P. Parker, of Monroe, was chosen vice-president.

A secretary-manager will be chosen who will have charge of the offices and devote his time to the business interests of the organization, both as a selling agent and as a publicity promoter. It has been decided to allow him a salary of from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum, in lieu of commissions and other remuneration. An initiation fee of \$25 was fixed for membership. The governing board will meet in New Orleans on Monday, July 17, to select a man for the position of secretary-manager.

TANNING INDUSTRY IN BURMA.

Indian Engineering calls attention to the fact that the Forest Department at Rangoon is working a tanning factory, which may be the means of introducing a new industry into the province of Burma, whose forests and coasts supply tanning material in abundance.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER III.—PROPORTION OF THE BEEF BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES CONTROLLED BY THE SIX LEADING PACKING COMPANIES.

(Continued from last week.)

All of the four principal companies have packing plants located at St. Louis or at the National Stock Yards, near East St. Louis, Ill. At their plants the government inspectors in 1903 passed at slaughter 656,742 cattle, or 96.5 per cent. of the total number passed in both cities. Of the 24,053 cattle inspected for other concerns more than nine-tenths were at the plants of the Missouri Stock Yards Company and the Independent Dressed Beef Company in St. Louis. These two companies have since been merged into the St. Louis Union Packing Company. The number of cattle slaughtered by non-inspected establishments was probably approximated by the excess of the difference between receipts and shipments of cattle and calves over the number of cattle and calves passed by the government inspectors. This excess amounted to 19,252 head. There is a moderate amount of buying of beef cattle for shipment to the East at these points, but the market is in a large degree confined to the four great packers.

Swift & Company have a packing plant at South St. Paul, where they slaughtered 65,618 cattle in 1903. There is but one other small plant at that point which has government inspection, and it killed but 2.5 per cent. of the cattle passed at slaughter. The difference between the receipts and shipments of cattle at the South St. Paul stock yards exceeds the number inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry by about 5,000 head. It is quite evident that it is only competition from packers in other cities that prevents Swift & Company from establishing prices in accordance with their own interests at the South St. Paul plant.

Large packing plants were established at Fort Worth by Armour & Company and Swift & Company in 1903. They are the only concerns at that point which are inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The difference between the receipts and shipments of cattle at the Fort Worth stock yards in 1903 was 292,686, or about 67,000 more than the number inspected at the large packing plants. It is probable that this excess represents cattle slaughtered by the local slaughtering establishments which existed at Fort Worth before the large plants were built.

The Cudahy Packing Company had the only packinghouse in operation in Sioux City during 1903. The government inspectors passed 64,668 cattle at slaughter for that company in that year. The difference between receipts and shipments at Sioux City in 1903 was 70,331. This difference includes calves, which are excluded in the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is evident that during the year 1903 the Cudahy Packing Company had but very little local competition in its purchase of cattle in Sioux City. Since 1903 Armour & Company have built a large packing house there.

Summary of Eight Western Packing Centers.

The differences between receipts and shipments of cattle at the eight principal Western packing centers in 1903 was 5,652,488. Out of this number 5,332,180 animals were passed at slaughter by the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The six companies slaughtered 5,206,983 cattle in that year, or 97.7 per cent. of all animals passed for slaughter by the Bureau of Animal Industry at those points. The Armour, Swift, Morris and National plants slaughtered 4,333,043 cattle, or 81.3 per cent. of the total passed at slaughter in these cities.

The proportion of the beef cattle marketed at these points which is bought by the six packers is somewhat less, since, particularly at Chicago, many cattle are bought by other concerns for shipment alive. Nevertheless the proportion purchased by the great packers, especially of the cattle of medium and low grade, is very large. They could, by acting in combination, doubtless exercise considerable control over prices, but only within the limits set by the potential competition (1) of smaller concerns already existing both at Western markets and throughout the consuming sections, which stand ready to expand their business whenever the margin of profit is raised beyond a certain point, and (2) of new large packing plants which might be called into existence. The limits thus set are more fully discussed hereafter.

Opinions of Leading Packers.

In regard to the proportion of the total beef supply of the country killed by the leading packers, Mr. Edward Morris, of Morris & Co., in a statement to this Bureau, says:

"I have no idea what proportion of the cattle killed in the country are killed by the large packers at the leading Western packing centers. I think there is a difference in the proportion of the beef supply of the different parts of the country which is furnished by the Western packers. In the States immediately east of Chicago—Michigan, Ohio, etc., I do not believe that the Western packers supply the greater part of the meat. There is a large local supply. In the territory which is encircled more or less by the packing plants, including such cattle-feeding States as Iowa, Missouri and the like, large packers supply a very small proportion of the beef consumed. The same is true of the Southern States. I suppose that the proportion of beef consumed in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and various cities of that class which is supplied by the Western packers would be small compared with the local supply."

On this same point Mr. J. Ogden Armour, of Armour & Company, says:

"In my opinion, the Armour, Swift, Morris, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Cudahy Packing, and the National Packing companies will together slaughter probably be-

tween 40 and 50 per cent. of the total slaughtering of cattle in the United States. There is, however, no precise information regarding cattle killed locally. Nor do I know precisely what proportion of the cattle concerning which there is a record is killed by these six packers. In all parts of the country there is a large amount of beef locally slaughtered. In New York and the New England States this beef consists largely of dairy cows. This section of country is becoming more and more a dairy country, and the cows are slaughtered ultimately for beef. The male calves are mostly slaughtered for veal, so that the number of steers raised is not large.

"The proportion of beef which is supplied by the Western packers is less in cities such as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and the like than in New York and New England. In agricultural States like Ohio, Indiana and Michigan a great many cattle are raised and slaughtered locally, so that Western packers do a smaller proportion of business. In the Southern States the Western packers, as yet, supply a very small proportion of the beef consumed, but the people there are learning to appreciate the Western dressed beef, and the trade is growing.

"In the Middle West, the territory more or less encircled by the large packing centers, which is wholly an agricultural and largely a cattle-feeding district, cattle are so easily obtained locally that a certain proportion of the retail butchers buy cattle practically at their back doors, and prefer to slaughter them rather than to buy refrigerated beef."

Mr. Edward F. Swift, of Swift & Company, expressed the following opinions in regard to the proportion of the dressed beef supply of the country killed by the leading packers:

"Generally speaking, I should say that New England receives a very large proportion of dressed beef from the Western packing centers, and the farther West you come the smaller the proportion supplied by the Western packers. Possibly the proportion decreases from about 65 per cent. in New England to 10 per cent. in a great many points in Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado and Montana. Possibly the Western packers supply 40 per cent. of the beef consumed in the Southern States. (Mr. Swift probably refers to Southern States east of the Mississippi.) When I speak of the proportion of the beef supply furnished by the Western packers, I include the consumption not merely of the towns but of the rural districts. I think, to a considerable extent, the rural districts use Western dressed beef in some parts of the country. The refrigerated beef is preferred by a great many, and in many rural districts they do not refrigerate beef, being without refrigerators."

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Fred Kueping Leather Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is having plans drawn for an addition to its Fond du Lac tannery.

The Queen City tannery at Titusville, Pa., owned by Lucius Beebe & Sons of Boston, Mass., passed into the hands of the United States Leather Company last week. The sale was for \$1,500,000 and was previously announced as pending.

Youngstown Produce Company of Youngstown, O., has been incorporated to deal in provisions and produce. Capital, \$10,000. Incorporators, T. F. Boal, George Boal, C. E. Frost, et al.

The Charles P. Kraus Russet Leather Manufacturing Company's plant at Davensport, Mass., was burned last week. Loss, \$100,000.

Damage to the extent of \$6,000 was done by fire to the building at Clinton, Ia., which is partially occupied by the Cudahy Packing Company's branch.

Capitalists of Winnipeg, Manitoba, have bought the Tri-City Packing Company's plant at Davenport, Ia., for \$82,000.

Uptogrove Bros. of Hatton, Wash., are building a sausage factory.

Chilton Warehouse & Manufacturing Company of Clanton, Ala., with \$30,000, has been incorporated by Moses Robinson, G. T. McElderry and L. H. Reynolds. A cottonseed oil mill, fertilizer factory and cotton warehouse will be built.

The Gulfport Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Manufacturing Company of Gulfport, Miss., has bought a site of which to put up its plant in Columbia.

The Spartanburg Fertilizer Company of Spartanburg, S. C., is increasing its capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

F. Krehl & Sons Leather Company, whose big tannery at Girard, O., was burned recently, announced that they will not rebuild the plant.

J. J. Hagan's sausage factory at Somerville, Mass., was burned recently. Loss, \$1,200.

Troy Provision Company of Troy, N. Y., to deal in pork products, has been incorporated in New Jersey with \$2,000 capital by Marshall Van Winkle, James E. Wooley and Francis V. Many.

Eastern Tanning Company of Portland, Me., has been organized with \$10,000 capital by C. O. Barrows of Portland and W. M. Payson of Boston, Mass.

Plans have been made for rebuilding that part of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing Company's plant at Kansas City, including the lard refinery, which was recently burned. The proposed plans call for an expenditure of \$200,000.

E. L. White Company of Woonsocket, R. I., with \$10,000 capital, has been incorporated by Albert E. White of Providence, Miles Logan and E. L. White of Woonsocket, to deal in meats, groceries, grain, etc.

Gibson Soap Company of Omaha, Neb., has incorporated with \$100,000 capital. J. J. Gibson is president; A. B. Gibson, vice-president; D. Richards, secretary and treasurer. The company has been in business for some time.

The branch plant of Nelson Morris & Com-

IT IS PENNY WISE



and pound foolish to buy a fan so small that it has to be driven way beyond the proper speed to do the work. Doubling the speed takes eight times the power, enough to pay for a new fan of proper size in less than six months.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.

New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

London

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

480

pany at Allegheny, Pa., was damaged to the extent of \$50,000 on Tuesday by a fire which originated in the smoke house.

The New England Dressed Beef Company of Boston, Mass., suffered a \$5,000 fire loss at its Somerville hay sheds.

The Widen Lord Leather Company's tannery plant at Foxboro, Mass., was recently damaged \$100,000 by fire. Incendiarism is suspected.

The Globe Fertilizing Company of Louisville, Ky., suffered a \$2,000 fire loss recently.

Schramm-Gardner Company of Trenton, N. J., have been incorporated with \$100,000 capital to deal in fresh and salt meats and poultry by Otto J. Schramm and Geo. W. Gardner.

WILL TANNERS IMPORT HIDES?

It seems to be the general sentiment among tanners of domestic hides that the domestic take-off is being fully offset by the demand from tanners. In other words, the demand for hides is now greater than that for meat. That there are few hides held in reserve that are adapted to the wants of tanners of upper leather is evident, because at the high ruling prices every available hide would be brought out and placed on the market. It is, therefore, likely to be demonstrated whether, if the price of domestic hides should still further appreciate, foreign hides could be brought in profitably. It has been apparent for a long time that the domestic take off of calfskins is entirely inadequate to supply American tanners, and hundreds of thousands have been imported from Germany, France, Russia and other countries, without which our tanneries could not have been operated for lack of supplies.

It is not impossible that the same conditions which apply to calfskins would apply to domestic hides as well, and especially so when the sole leather tanners are now entering the field and purchasing liberally of domestic hides, which, under normal conditions, would be sold to tanners of upper leather, and thus

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., July 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of August, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened July 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

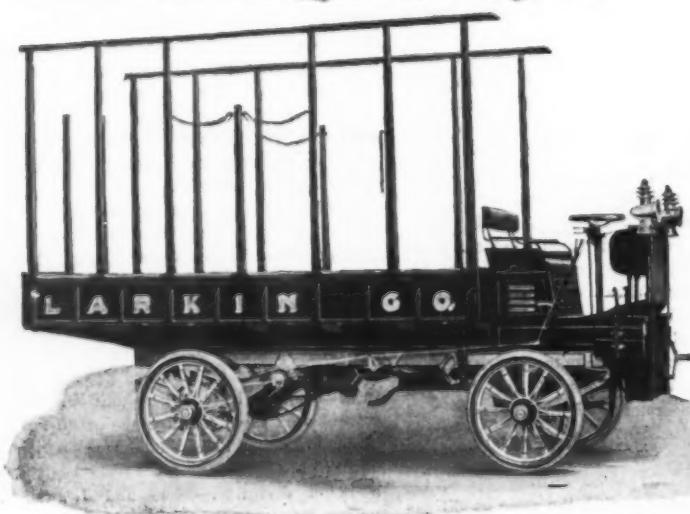
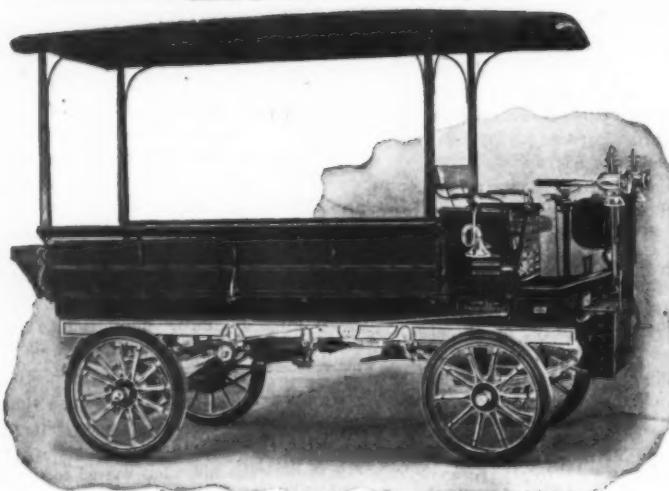
keep the offerings light, even though there is such a great curtailment by upper leather tanners. It is no advantage to shippers that the price of domestic hides has soared to the present high level, and though they may sell all they have to offer, the relations between them and their tanner customers are none the less strained, and when a tanner is constrained to purchase a few rather than close his tannery, it is not a voluntary purchase, but a compulsory one, and neither satisfactory to him or the shipper, who can offer no other terms under his environments.

If all tanners of upper leather were to commence working in their usual quantity of hides it would soon be demonstrated that the shippers' resources were inadequate to supply them. Tanners assert that they are offered Holland cowhides in New York at 10½ to 10¾c. duty paid. Queensland or Australian hides are offered at 12c., and green salted are in a comparatively dry condition. German cowhides of 40-44 lbs. average at 10c. per lb. in bond. Irish hides, flat, were offered at 9½c. in bond, but the hides were badly flayed and not desirable.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

FIND OUT THE VALUES.

Small packers get big profits from by-products. We can tell you how. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

Packard



The Packard Motor Truck is the cumulation of two years' *actual service* and development, and exhaustive tests under widely varying conditions.

Actual work in the following lines has clearly demonstrated that the Packard is a *money saving*, practical Motor Truck, capable of sustaining the reputation of the Packard Company.

Bakers (Wholesale)	Oils (Wholesale)
Brewers	Paint Manufacturers
Express	Hardware (Retail)
Electric Lighting	Soap Manufacturers
Foundry	Stove Manufacturers
Grocers (Wholesale)	Telephone Company
Mineral Water	Transfer Company
Milling	Varnish Makers

The Packard Motor Truck is not a pleasure vehicle "warmed over" for business purposes, but is designed from the ground up solely for *Trucking Service*.

It is built side by side with and by the same men and tools that produce the Packard Touring Car.

The following is a recent demonstration test. Full report sheets will be furnished of this and many others on application.

JUNE 1, 1905—TEST BY STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Kind of Load—Oil in barrels.	Total number of miles— 39%.
Weight of Load—4,300 pounds.	Total number of stops—28.
Total time—5 hrs. 49 min.	Average miles per hour— 12 4-10.
Time stopped—2 hrs. 38 min.	Gasoline used—4 gallons.
Net running time—3 hrs. 11 min.	Lubricating Oil used—1/2 pint.
	Cost for Supplies—42 cents.
	Miles per gal. gasoline—10.

Test consisted of delivering oil in barrels to various customers with running distance of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles between stops. 4,300 lbs. transported 39% miles in 3 hrs. 11 min. at a cost of 42 cents.

Normal load capacity, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons.
Speed range, 1 to 15 miles per hour.
Price of chassis, complete, ready for body, \$2,500 f. o. b. factory.
Body designs and quotations submitted upon application.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

New York Branch, 1540 Broadway

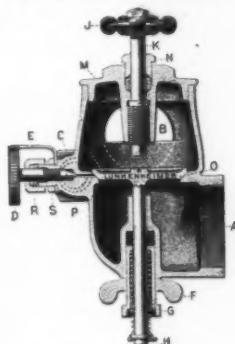
Member A. L. A. M.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN IMPROVED GENERATOR VALVE.

An improved form of generator valve has lately been placed on the market which embodies a number of desirable and important features highly appreciated by users. The sectional view herewith clearly illustrates the construction of the valve. One of its principal features is the easy regulation of the spring which holds the disc to its seat. This regulation can be easily accomplished while the engine is running, and without in any way interfering with the proper operation of the valve. It is only necessary to loosen the thumb nut I, when the sleeve H can be screwed up or down to loosen or tighten the tension of the spring, after which the thumb nut I is again tightened.

It has been found that gasoline engines work best with the generator valve disc spring set at some particular tension; but as this particular tension cannot be ascertained except by trial, when the engine is in



operation, it is necessary that provision be made for the easy adjustment of the spring while the engine is running, which important feature will be found in this improved form of generator valve. The lift of the disc, and consequently the speed of the engine, is regulated by means of the stem D operated by wheel E.

Another important feature in the design of this valve is the light but strong construction of the disc. One of the troubles experienced in generator valves is the tremendous wear on the seat and the breaking of the disc. To overcome this objection the seat opening in this improved valve is very large, the area being considerably in excess of that of the inlet R. It is not necessary, therefore, that the disc be raised very far off its seat to permit a full charge of air and gasoline to enter the cylinder. The movement of the disc being but a trifle, the shocks caused by seating are reduced to a minimum, and users claim they have had no trouble owing to the valve leaking or discs breaking. The disc can easily be reground when worn by simply removing the cap B, and inserting a screw driver or other flat instrument in the slot in the top of the disc provided therefor.

The valves are made of a very high grade of bronze composition, and the metal is so distributed about the valve that those parts subjected to the greatest strain are made heavier in proportion. Owing to the oxidizing effect of gasoline on iron or steel, these materials are entirely eliminated.

The supply of the gasoline is controlled by

the needle valve K, and the end of the same is placed as near as possible to the outlet of the gasoline into the valve, very little clearance being allowed. The result is that the gasoline is injected in the form of a spray, thus vaporizing thoroughly with the air admitted to the air inlet R. This needle valve has a long taper bearing and the threads on the stem are of fine pitch. Thus very close adjustment can be secured and the amount of gasoline injected can be regulated to a very fine degree.

The wheel handle K is engraved with numbers to show the different degrees of opening. This wheel handle has a flat spot on its periphery with which the spring N engages. The object of this is to enable the operator after he has properly adjusted the needle valve for the correct mixture to at any time easily obtain this same adjustment, should he close the needle valve or open same beyond the proper setting. No matter where this flat spot may be, after the needle valve has been set, the spring N can be brought to bear on same by merely loosening the lock nut O, which will permit of the free turning of the spring. A union N is provided on the gasoline inlet to facilitate its connection.

This improved generator valve is the result of considerable experimenting on the part of the Lunkenheimer Company, Cincinnati, O., who are the manufacturers. They have recently issued an attractive pamphlet on generator valves, which is sent free to any one requesting a copy.

TABER PUMPS IN PACKINGHOUSE.

Nearly twenty years ago Swift & Company installed their first Taber rotary pump. To-day this company has 73 Taber pumps in use in their different plants, handling all kinds of semi-fluids, blood, lard, soap stock, glue stock and tankage, and no better indorsement of this pump could be given than the fact as above mentioned, that one concern has 73 pumps of one make in operation.

Intending purchasers will find the Taber Pump Co. ready to give the fullest information concerning the various uses to which

their pumps can be put to in packinghouse usage. In handling lard this pump works to great advantage, operating with great satisfaction, pumping the fats from the rendering tanks to any desired point in the packinghouse.

The address of the Taber Pump Co. is 83: Ellicott street, Buffalo, N. Y., and a catalogue will be gladly sent on request.

MOTOR TRUCKS FOR BUSINESS.

Motor trucks for business purposes are now an assured fact after some years of general belief that sooner or later they would be placed upon the market in practical form. Since the beginning of the demand for automobiles the manufacturers have given all of their attention to the development of the pleasure vehicle, and this type has been brought to a very satisfactory point, but the trucking type has not existed except for the comparative few which have been put out with the pleasure vehicle equipment. Foreseeing the enormous demand which the future promised for motor trucks, if made especially for such service, the Packard Motor Car Co. of Detroit, Mich., while building pleasure vehicles, devoted much of its attention to the problems of the heavier type. The result has been that after two years of actual service and exhaustive tests under the most trying conditions, it feels free to offer the public a motor truck which will give satisfactory service in every way. Some of the machines turned out have been used in trades of widely differing requirements and whose trucking is heavy and under all kinds of traction conditions, and the owners of them have expressed their satisfaction in every case.

The Packard trucks are economical both in first cost and operation. The company has some interesting statistics taken from actual experience which it will send upon application, together with complete information about the trucks.

Get the value out of your offal. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

New Light On an Old Subject.
AN INTERESTING TREATISE
ON GREASE LUBRICATION.
FREE ON REQUEST. SEND FOR IT.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms

With Formaldehyde Solution

PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

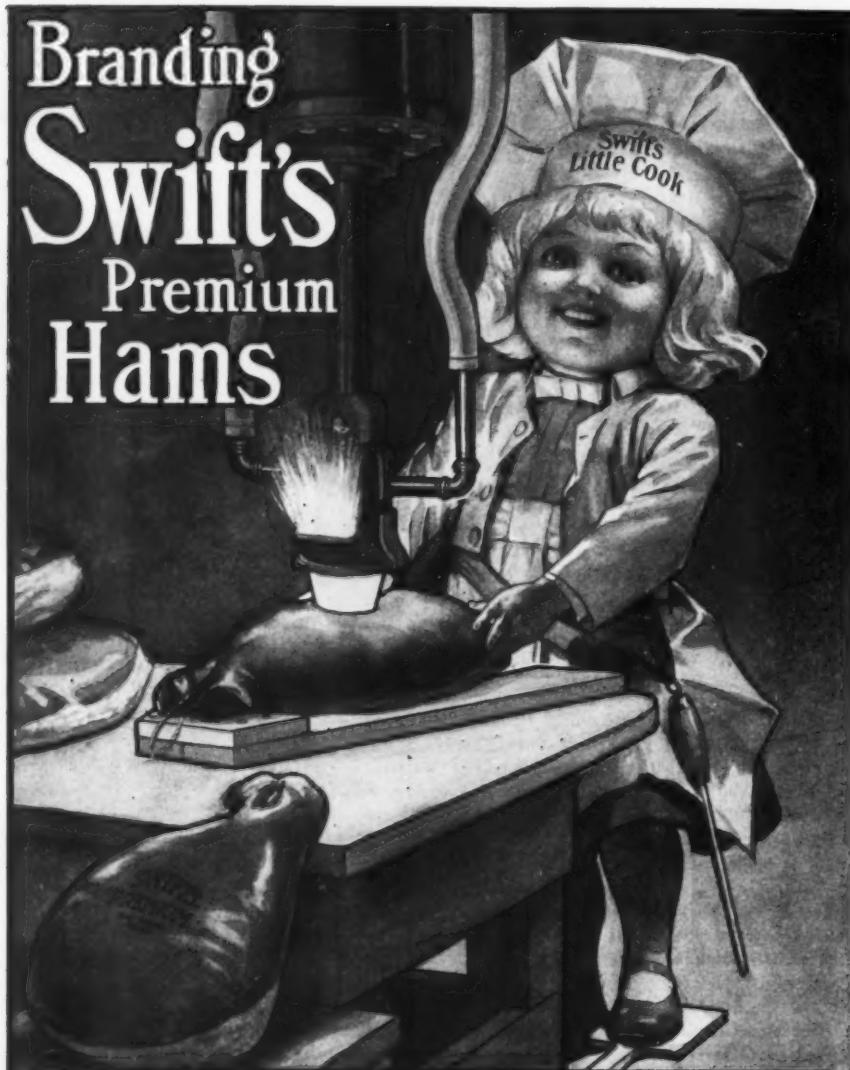
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SAVING BY-PRODUCTS

Swenson's Patent Multiple Effects

Rotary Dryers and Other Special Machinery for Tank Water, Glue, Beef Extract, Brine, Etc.

AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

914 MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO.



Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon
each have the same well known brand, "Swift's Premium U. S. Insp'd," burned into the rind. Whenever you see this it is a sure guarantee of quality—flavor—value. Always ask for "Swift's Premium" brand, and insist on getting it.

SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.

THE
National Provisioner
 NEW YORK and
 CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
 York.)

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Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
 Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
 Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.

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**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY
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United States and Canada, excepting New Foundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21m.) (21m.) (26ft.)	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each . . . . .	.10

OFFICIAL CROP REPORTS

Statements issued under authority of the government cannot fail to exercise a tremendous influence on public opinion, especially if they profess to give nothing but facts ascertained by systematic work of trusted officials. The crop reports of the United States Department of Agriculture quite frequently proved to be erroneous and misleading, but the public, producers as well as consumers, traders as well as speculators, continued to be decisively influenced by the supposed honest results of honest work of honest officials as published by the United States government. Generous allowance could be made for mistakes, and even lamentably gross errors, like an underestimate of more than one and a half million of bales of cotton, or an exaggeration by more than one hundred million of bushels of wheat or corn. Even such tremendous errors were permitted to sink into oblivion, covered as they were by the official prestige.

The American public, is, however, not likely to forget the revelations of this past week. It has been officially admitted, not only that information concerning reports to be published was sold to speculators, which is bad enough, but still worse, that reports were actually falsified to suit the speculating

conspirators. This has been admitted in one case that happened to be investigated. Naturally the public will presume that there have been others, and it is openly stated that, notwithstanding all present revelations, and future regulations, the gamblers will always find a way to operate with official assistance as long as the government attempts to publish guesses of the exact volume of crops. An agitation has been started for the discontinuance of the present government crop reports, and for limiting the official interference to an actual count of actual facts; for instance, of acres under specific cultivation, or of bales already ginned. Guesswork may then be left, without official stamp, to private enterprise, the results of which would be *prima facie* taken for what they are worth.

Now, while we are but little surprised by such public echo of the scandal which was revealed, and which forbodes still greater scandal, and however frequent and big the official "mistakes" may have been, we would nevertheless warn against hasty and angry proposals. Nobody questions the honesty and sincerity of the head of the Department of Agriculture, who may have gravely erred in the confidence bestowed upon one or more trusted officials, but who undoubtedly is willing and in a position to establish better safeguards for honesty and discretion, and to introduce general improvements in the service of his underlings. Truly, it will take a good deal of time and of hard and conscientious work to restore public confidence in official crop reports, but after all there will be little harm done outside of the gambling fraternity if official reports should for a considerable time also be taken with larger grains of allowance.

The instructive and educational work of the department should not be seriously impaired. With all its shortcomings it has done very much good to the country. Its usefulness has by no means terminated. It will be for the better if the public will not quickly forget the mistakes committed in the past, and much less the abuses of public confidence. A more critical public will create officials who stand above criticism, and such officials in possession of the grand organization of the government benefit their country.

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FOR RECIPROCITY

Our reading pages contain the call of the National Live Stock Association and allied organizations for the conferences to be held in Chicago, August 15 and 16, to "urge the wisdom of substituting in our foreign relations the principle of reciprocity for that of exclusion and retaliation." The National Provisioner most heartily indorses this timely movement and urgently calls upon its

readers to improve this opportunity, which may be the last, and to emphatically assert their earnest desire for a change in the existing almost intolerable conditions.

On May 13 we issued "A Warning" to American exporters, especially those in the meat, provision and allied trades, to "keep their eyes wide open and their brains very active during the next half year or so, lest they may find themselves outside the breastworks on March 1, 1906," the day of expiration of the present commercial treaties. We stated then that the pending danger to our export trade, with its grave consequences to our national trade balance and prosperity, might still be averted, "provided the important elements of the American commercial structure awake in time from their apparent indolence in public affairs and apply their usual business energy and sagacity to the necessary self-defence." We are gratified to see our warning heeded and American energy and sagacity displayed in a signal way.

The call states very properly that the situation demands the establishment at once in some form of the "principle of conceding something to such nations as will concede valuable trading rights to ourselves." Germany, the recognized European leader in the new tariff movement, will be willing, as we happen to know, to remove some of the barriers established during the last ten years against importations from the United States, provided our government displays a willingness to step down from the "stand pat" platform of the ruling party. We should be very much mistaken, on the other hand, if our present government should not be found exceedingly willing to exchange concessions, provided American public sentiment, expressed with vigor and prudence, furnishes the support without which no popular government will dare to oppose its own party.

The Chicago reciprocity conference will express this public sentiment, as we hope, with such a vigor that it will command the fullest attention. The producers of all kinds of agricultural products and the great masses of consumers will assert their right to be considered in our national policy not less than the protected minority of manufacturers. They will urge, they will command as the will of the people, that some concessions shall be granted to foreign nations, who are willing to admit American products to a fair competition in their market. With the steady progress of our own nation, as well as of the foremost European nations, to an equal level of production, an era of reciprocity has become the most sensible and the most natural programme, and the earlier American statesmen come to this understanding the greater will be the results.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Concordia Creamery Company of Concordia, Kan., with \$15,000 capital, has been incorporated by Charles Armstrong of Clyde, Wm. Lutt and others.

Canada Produce Company, Limited, of Toronto, Can., with \$250,000 capital, is being organized to go into the creamery business on a large scale.

Colchester Creamery Company of Colchester, Mo., with \$6,000 capital, has been incorporated by H. O. Randle, Wm. T. Boyd and W. H. Horrell.

Varsity Creamery Company of Berkeley, Cal., has been organized by J. A. Coulter, Fred E. Reed and others, with \$25,000 capital.

Worcester Cold Storage Company of Worcester, Mass., with \$200,000 capital, has been chartered. Mayor W. H. Blodgett is president; Stephen Salisbury, vice-president; George T. Dewey, secretary and treasurer, and Manager Hill of the Eastern Cold Storage Company of Boston, general manager.

People's Ice & Cold Storage Company of Long Beach, Cal., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital by W. U. Seaman, W. L. Beach and Patrick Gallagher.

People's Ice, Storage & Fuel Company of Kansas City, with \$170,000 capital, has been incorporated by H. Vanderslice, W. D. Miles, R. W. Wood, A. Menny, W. H. Winants, J. J. Heim, Mason L. Dean, H. L. Burk and A. J. Menny.

ICE NOTES.

John Reese of Dunkirk, Ind., lost his ice house by fire last week. Loss, \$2,500. Capacity, 3,000 tons.

Swift & Company will build a cold storage plant at Pine Bluff, Ark., 60 by 120 feet, two stories high.

The Asheville Ice & Coal Company and the Carolina Ice & Coal Company of Asheville, N. C., have consolidated by the purchase of the former by the latter.

A. H. Tolerton & Sons of Salem, O., will build an ice plant.

The Butler-Keyser Oil Company of Huntsville, Ala., will build an ice plant.

The new State Industrial School for Girls at Indianapolis, Ind., will be equipped with refrigerating apparatus. Clarence Martindale is the architect.

Swift & Company will, it is reported, build

a big creamery and cold storage house at Hutchinson, Kan., at a cost of \$100,000.

Genery Stevens of Worcester, Mass., has bought two lots on Summer street on which he will build an addition to his cold stores.

T. L. Jones is interested in promoting a company in Gulfport, Miss., to build an ice plant.

W. J. Burke, Rusk, Tex., wants prices on a five to ten ton ice machine, complete.

C. S. Apple, Statesville, N. C., is in the market for an ice plant.

J. W. Briggs of Milwaukee, Wis., is interested in a plan to build an ice plant at Jalisco, Mexico.

O. Hamilton has sold his interest in the Millikan Ice Company of Montpelier, Ind., to the Millikan Brothers, who will continue to operate the plant.

The People's Ice Company of Worcester, Mass., has made an assignment to Attorney S. O. Reinste of Boston and F. E. Townsend of Worcester. The liabilities will be about \$22,000, it is reported, with assets considerably less. The company is owned largely by the Achin family.

The big barn of the Diamond Ice Company of Stamford, Conn., was burned last week. The loss is \$3,000.

The Albion Cold Storage Company of Albion, N. Y., has elected the following directors: William Hallock, Spencer N. Tanner, C. H. Bahrenburg, Dwight S. Beckwith, Judson C. Curtis, C. Royce Sawyer, R. Titus Coan. The officers are: President, William Hallock; vice-president, S. N. Tanner; treasurer, R. T. Coan; secretary, J. C. Curtis.

The Hygeia Ice Company of Frederick,



Md., has bought the Crystal Plate Ice Company of the same town. The latter is a new plant, established a year ago. A price war has been waged ever since it opened, and neither company has made any money. The Crystal company was incorporated for \$25,000, but only \$18,000 had been issued.

COLOR IN THE CORE OF CAN ICE.

By John C. Sparks, B. Sc., F. C. S.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

One of the troubles that the manufacturer of ice has often to meet is the yellowish red color of the core of his ice cakes.

Many theories have been put forward from time to time as to the cause of this trouble, and methods have been devised for the removal of the cause with usually very unsatisfactory results. Some claim that this color is entirely due to the fact that some of the oil used in lubricating the steam cylinder has passed from the exhaust right through the system, has not been arrested in

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the skimming tank and so passes into the storage tank used for collecting the distilled water and thence into the ice can whereby the eliminating process of freezing it finally is all segregated in the core.

I have made a great many tests on this theory and have gone to great pains to have the skimming and oil separation be as complete as the many mechanical devices for this purpose can make it and have found in some waters that an entire absence of oil does not guarantee the absence of color in the core. To actually prove this, I have made analyses of distilled water that produced this objectionable feature, and have found that all traces of oil were removed. So it is evident that the cause is beyond this.

Oil Not the Cause.

Of course, if sufficient care is not taken to remove the oil from the distilled water, the ice formed will show the oil present collected by elimination into its core, but the appearance of this is very different from the red core I am referring to in this paper, and any one at all familiar with the manufacture of ice will readily detect the difference.

It having been satisfactorily proven to my mind that oil alone is not responsible for this trouble, I took up the subject of oxide of iron in the water.

The red cores of several ice cakes were carefully separated from the clear ice and



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collected into a large glass breaker and allowed to melt. After some time the ice had melted and a turbid liquid formed, which finally cleared itself, the suspended matter settling to the bottom of the beaker. The clear water was decanted and the deposited solid matter—a dirty red powder—examined by the usual methods of chemical analysis.

On analysis this red powder was found to be ferric oxide of the chemical formula Fe_2O_3 , and it was clearly indicated that this must have come from the boiler feed water.

Iron exists dissolved in water in many localities, especially those that have a sub-strata of iron bearing rock, through which the water percolates. Wells collect water either by seepage or by striking a spring from which the water flows. Water, like all other natural forces, follows the path of

W. H. BOWER, GEORGE R. BOWER,
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least resistance, and a spring is caused by the water following cracks and interstices of the rocks and finally collecting with sufficient head to burst its way out into an area of lower pressure.

Iron Held in Solution.

During its travel through the rocks to its collecting point water has a solvent action on the materials that it comes in contact with and washes out the soluble salts. From this reasoning it can be seen that water coming from soil or rocks containing iron will have dissolved some of that iron and, holding it in solution and not in suspension, will carry it, in spite of any natural or artificial filtration, until it is evaporated, as in a boiler.

I have known this trouble of the color of the core to be very prevalent in the South, in Jersey and frequently in New York State and also in other scattered localities, so this is a question that concerns the manufacturers of ice generally through this country.

I have been investigating this subject for five years and will show here some of my analyses and results.

The first case I will take is a series of tests conducted on behalf of an ice plant in Greater New York. The ice, made by the can system, had a very pronounced red core and on that account was not readily saleable and caused many complaints.

Analysis of Red Core.

I had the core of ice cake separated from the clear ice, and having melted the core and obtained the deposit, I dried it and having analyzed it found the composition to be:

Oxide of iron..... 87.4 per cent.
Alumina..... 11.5 per cent.
Organic matter..... 1.1 per cent.

The presence of alumina showed that the boiler at times primed, but the main constituent was oxide of iron.

Analysis of Feed Waters.

I then had a sample of boiler feed water taken and put it to a full chemical, organic and sanitary analysis and found the material other than pure water present, expressed in grains per gallon to be:

Total solids.....	24.6
Mineral matter.....	21.4
Organic and volatile.....	3.2
Free ammonia.....	0.019
Albuminoid ammonia.....	0.033
Nitrous acid.....	None
Nitric acid.....	0.76
Chlorine.....	7.1
Sulphuric acid.....	3.21
Oxygen required.....	0.53
Total hardness.....	27.2
Transient hardness.....	15.2
Permanent hardness.....	12.0
Lime.....	7.3
Magnesia.....	1.24
Oxide of Iron.....	0.026
Free carbon dioxide.....	6.2

It will be noticed that this water contained common salt as indicated by the chlorine, that it was a hard water, and also contained a rather large amount of organic matter.

The oxide of iron seems to be an insignificant amount, but from series of analysis I have proved that trouble always results in time if the feed water has more than 0.009 grains of oxide of iron per gallon.

The next case I will take is that of an ice plant at Richmond, Va., James River water being used for boiler feed purposes. This

case was first presented to me in December, 1900.

Contents of James River Water.

The James River water has a very muddy appearance and an analysis was found to contain:

	Grains per Gallon.
Total solids in suspension.....	25.67
Oxide of iron.....	23.2
Finely divided clay and organic matter.....	2.47
Totals solids in solution.....	10.37
Metallic matter.....	7.94
Organic and volatile.....	2.43
Free ammonia.....	0.0038
Albuminoid ammonia.....	0.054
Nitrous acid.....	Trace
Nitric acid.....	.73
Chlorine.....	1.73
Sulphuric acid.....	0.67
Total hardness.....	4.58
Transient hardness.....	3.87
Permanent hardness.....	1.71

Oxygen required.....	0.96
Lime.....	2.49
Magnesia.....	0.92
Oxide of iron.....	0.12

This water contains a relatively enormous quantity of oxide of iron, and on this account I asked the manager of the plant if he did not have another source of supply at his disposal, and he said that he had a well but needed that water for condenser purposes as it was 15 degrees colder than the river water in Summer. I asked him for a sample of his well water for analysis to see if it would not be economy to use larger pumps for the condenser water and use the river water for that purpose, and if necessary use well water for boiler feed purposes.

(Concluded next week.)

NORWEGIAN GLUE AND OIL TARIFFS.

Under the new Norwegian tariff the import duty on unboiled linseed oil has been raised from 0.04 to 0.05 kron. per kilo. Whale, train and fish oil are now admitted free. Liquid glue, roller paste, hectograph paste, diamond cement, etc., 0.20 kron. per kilo.



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Unsettled, Feverish Situations—Alternately Firm and Weak Positions—Undertone Rather Depressed—Considerable Long Selling—Closer Control of Supplies, Yet Weak Situations Follow Any Marked Increase of Hog Receipts at the Packing Points.

The speculative situation for the hog products has been somewhat livelier for the week, but more in the way of unloading, but it included a little freer trading in the September and October deliveries. On the whole, however, there has been, at times, marked disposition on the part of the longs to quit holdings. The market is not, as yet, characterized by marked confidence on the part of the traders, either in that is likely to settle materially or that material change to better prices is among the probabilities for the near future.

The market has fluctuated sufficiently to permit a little scalping, yet the larger portion of the trading has been in quitting holdings, with a sprinkling of new buying orders from outsiders, and the packers less disposed to take the unloaded contracts.

There are no signs that the market is nearing a point for more secure positions of prices. Nevertheless there are many traders with the belief that before the close of this month that there will be awakened speculative interest, and that the course of the market then is likely to be more permanent than latterly noted, to the advantage of the selling interests. Yet even these people are somewhat confounded by the liberal extent of the hog supplies. At least the sentiment is that if materially stronger positions are to come at all this side of the fall months they should show themselves before the close of the month, in the usual mood at that time on selling September options.

The fact that there is a pretty large lard stock and that there is more than a usual supply of the product over the world, would have little significance, more particularly the consideration of the Western stock, if speculation is aroused, although that the flattening prospects of the corn crop, just now, may retard the sentiment for bull speculation.

The fact that the general consumption of the hog products is quite liberal and that it is in excess of that of last year, has prevented more important declines in prices than have happened this season, since with the much larger packing this year the stocks of the products are not alarmingly large, and indeed, of meats, that the supplies are kept down very well, while that only the lard stock is large enough to be of a threatening order; and yet that the larger the supply of the product the greater the probability at length of better supported prices for it, however tame the situations are at present.

The export demands continue of a restricted order, and the consignments to Europe have not, for a few days, been an especially large order. But Europe is holding a pretty full supply of consigned stuff, particularly of lard, and although the consumption there is liberal there are well distributed supplies in practically all foreign markets.

The lard shipments last week to foreign countries were only 8,357,245 pounds, against 11,987,065 pounds corresponding week last year, yet they are fully 449,228,404 pounds since Nov. 1, and 12,520,988 pounds greater than those of the corresponding time last year. Of the lard shipped last week, 3,561,992 pounds were to the United Kingdom and 3,718,013 pounds to the Continent. The United Kingdom has taken since Nov. 1, 189,066,

717 pounds lard, and the Continent 211,648, 645 pounds.

The shipment of meats last week, out of a total of 7,278,053 pounds, included 6,257,933 pounds to the United Kingdom and 758,395 pounds to the continent, against 10,887,525 pounds and 463,960 pounds respectively, corresponding week last year, and since Nov. 1 the shipments of meat are 31,694,795 pounds more than those of the corresponding time last year, and add up fully 456,137,187 pounds. The United Kingdom has taken since Nov. 1, 390,701,238 pounds meats, and the continent 49,371,501 pounds.

The prices of hogs are essentially as they were at this time last year, or only just a trifle more than then, and yet there would seem to be still an abundant supply of the hogs back in the country, since there are not only spasmodic large receipts of them at the packing points, but that their average weights are particularly well up, and that last week they were at Chicago the heaviest of the season, or 225 pounds against 223 pounds for the previous week, 226 pounds corresponding week in 1904, and 233 pounds in 1903, same time.

That the market takes care of the hog supplies and of the products as well as it does, implies the very satisfactory calls for supplies of the products from the consuming interests.

There is no question but that the consumption of the South and the Southwest is, in an all around way, of an especially vigorous order, and that the Eastern markets generally are using more, meats especially, than they used last year, and that there is particularly an active consumption, just now, of hams; besides that, the meat position, standing alone, would be an encouraging one.

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
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PURE
REFINED
LARD



July 15, 1905.

But there is no desire shown by the distributors to anticipate in their buying the needs of the consumers, therefore, that the business is necessarily steady rather than it shows bulges of activity.

And it is the case with pure lard, that however at least as much of it is consumed at our home markets as in last year, that the buying of it is more to protect near needs rather than with a view of making accumulations for distributions to the consumers. As covering the wants of Europe as well as this country, more pure lard, materially so, is being used this year than in the previous year, else the stocks of lard at present would be of a much more burdensome order than they are shown to be, in consideration of not only the materially larger number of hogs that have been received this season, but, as well, from the fact that the hogs have turned out more of the lard, relatively.

The compound lard trading has been only moderately active for the week, but there is more compound lard being used steadily than in last season, but that the rate of trading in it is gauged more by the needs of the consumers, and that the distributors of it take supplies only from time to time as they are compelled by the calls upon them from the consumers without a disposition on the part of the distributors to stock ahead of their needs.

In New York the export trading in pork has been in a moderate way and at steady prices. Sales of 380 barrels mess at \$13.25 @ \$13.75, 225 barrels short clear at \$13 @ \$14.50, and 200 barrels family mess at \$15.25 @ \$15.75. Western steam lard is wholly nominal. It ranges from \$7.07 @ \$7.25. City steam lard is quiet at \$6.75 @ \$6.87 1/2. Compound lard is moderately wanted and quoted at \$5.25 @ \$5.37 1/2. In city meats the trading in bellies is of a moderate order, while prices are about steady. Sales of 45,000 pounds pickled bellies, quoted, 12 lbs. average at 8 1/2c., 14 lbs. average at 8 1/2c., 10 lbs. at 9c.; smokers at 9 1/2c. @ 9 1/2c. Loose pickled hams quoted at 10 1/2c. @ 11c. Loose pickled shoulders at 6 @ 6 1/2c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,948 bbls. pork; 8,357,245 pounds lard; 7,278,063 pounds meats. Corresponding week last year: 2,774 bbls. pork; 11,987,665 pounds lard; 11,561,960 pounds meats.

BEEF.—There is little export demand, while the jobbing trade is only moderately active. Quotations: City extra Indian mess, tierces, \$17 @ \$18; barrelled mess, \$9.50 @ \$10; packet, \$10 @ \$10.50; family, \$10.50 @ \$11.50.

CUBANS DON'T LIKE FAT.

The Cuban beef taste is peculiar. Like Jack Spratt of the nursery rhyme, the Cubans will eat no fat, and as there is no one, like the amiable Mrs. Spratt, to take care of the fat, it goes to waste, is cut off and thrown away. For that reason the Cuban taste leans toward lean cattle, according to Dr. B. A. Gallagher, who has been serving as assistant chief of the new Cuban bureau of animal industry, and who is now in this country on a visit. In a recent interview Dr. Gallagher says:

"The Cubans haven't many native cattle left. They had about 1,000,000 before the war, and all but about 4 per cent. vanished. They are shipping in from Texas, Venezuela and Colombia, and some milk cattle from Florida. They don't care for fat cattle there. They want the lean meat. The fat is cut away and is waste. All the cattle are full of ticks, but they are immune. The ticks get so heavy on the cattle sometimes that they don't do well, but an effort is made to keep them washed off.

"The Colombian and Venezuelan cattle are big, and seem to be what the Cubans want. They are sold at so much per animal, and

not by the pound, except in the Havana market. All are sold for immediate slaughter, to supply the daily trade in fresh meat. There is no exportation.

"The ham one gets in Cuba is fine and sweet. The hog is just the ordinary old razor-back of the country, but it feeds on nuts and makes fine meat. There are very few sheep in the country. American sheep don't do well—they have too much wool. The Spanish sheep, with but little wool, is raised to some extent. Goats, kept for milk, are plentiful."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ended July 8 and since Nov. 1, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.			
U. Kingdom	Week 1905	Week 1904	Nov. 1, 1905
Continent	658	738	35,079
South & C. A.	700	355	16,642
W. Indies	108	135	16,776
B. N. A. Col.	1,308	963	52,884
Other countries	75	500	10,647
Totals	—	53	811

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom	Week 1905	Week 1904	Nov. 1, 1905
Continent	3,561,992	4,404,575	189,066,717
South & C. A.	3,718,013	7,016,950	211,648,845
W. Indies	276,785	186,550	15,844,472
B. N. A. Col.	6,600	2,760	457,210
Other countries	740,255	308,540	26,633,980
Totals	53,600	68,290	5,577,180

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom	6,057,933	10,887,525	390,701,238
Continent	758,395	463,960	49,371,501
South & Cen. Am.	23,925	26,175	3,881,402
West Indies	437,800	168,500	9,818,884
B. N. A. Col.	—	1,200	50,600
Other countries	—	14,600	2,304,562
Totals	7,278,053	11,561,960	456,137,187

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,340	2,868,575	2,842,620
Boston	274	2,985,150	659,435
Philadelphia	—	14,970	504,112
Baltimore	155	—	2,291,153
Newport News	170	48,125	257,625
New Orleans	—	1,302,933	1,147,668
Montreal	—	—	223,835
Galveston	—	—	172,600
Mobile	—	58,300	—
Totals	2,948	7,278,053	8,357,245

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1903.	Increase.
July 8, 1905.	July 9, 1904.	—
Pork, lbs.	26,567,800	23,326,200
Bacon & hams, lbs.	456,137,187	424,442,392
Lard, lbs.	449,228,404	436,707,406

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats	10/	15/	20c.
Oil cake	6/3	5/	10c.
Bacon	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2M
Butter	25/	30/	2M
Tallow	10/	15/	20c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	20c.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	20c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 8, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Beef.	Lard.
1 Campania, Liverpool	...	717	750	345	...	...	150	...	472
2 Armenian, Liverpool	...	244	...	6	...	51	267	1500	—
Oceanic, Liverpool	...	100	2421	310	202	...	334	383	3202
7 Ultonia, Liverpool	...	10	...	...	...	100	...	...	—
*New York, Southampton	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	1050
*Minneapolis, London	...	341	3600	50	...	...	25	...	3250
*Colorado, Hull	...	900	1000	...	...	...	1000	...	7000
Wells City, Bristol	...	315	...	12	...	60	...	...	500
Parisian, Glasgow	...	120	300	...	...	...	90	...	200
*Astoria, Glasgow	...	415	...	140	37	50	120	...	260
Pretoria, Hamburg	...	150	...	...	185	...	650	...	1557
Bluecher, Hamburg	10	75	...	...	—
Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen	100	...	...	...	—
Bremen, Bremen	350	58	...	100
Noordam, Rotterdam	...	1503	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Zeeland, Antwerp	...	730	...	420	...	6	325	84	3090
St. Andrew, Antwerp	...	3989	...	225	...	...	25	334	1585
United States, Baltic	...	175	...	...	338	...	440	...	325
La Gascogne, Havre	25
St. Andrew, Dunkirk	—
Romanic, Mediterranean	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
6 Madonna, Mediterranean	65	...	...	...	200
Algeria, Mediterranean	100
Citta di Napoli, Mediterranean	—
Buenos Aires, Mediterranean	125
Dovedale, South Africa	310
Total	...	6534	1717	7088	4555	464	1185	1068	3393
Last week	...	6551	1746	7607	1553	690	1108	658	7488
Same time in 1904	...	18650	3241	9777	689	558	963	553	3867
Last year—Tallow, 300 pkgs.	...	1—225 pkgs.	2—280 pkgs.	...	tallow.	6—589 pkgs.	42201
7—300 pkgs. tallow.									

*Cargoes estimated by steamship companies.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London sale on Wednesday showed 3d. higher prices, with 800 casks and 600 casks offered, as shown by respective cables, which as well reported 750 casks and seventy per cent. sold.

The general tone of the foreign markets is a firm one, although that some other soap materials are in all European markets for the week somewhat easier, and notably for linseed oil.

The call for tallow supplies from Europe, upon our market is, just now, of a very slack order, and it is not particularly animated even for greases. Nevertheless the fact that the foreign markets are firm for the products tends to have some weight with the selling interests here.

The tallow markets at our Eastern and Western markets, for the week, have hardly varied in tone. The prices made on the moderate number of sales have been essentially as in the previous week.

The soap makers are using up more than their accumulations of the tallow than showing a disposition to take up new offerings. Indeed the soapmakers are very conservative in their disposition to take any class of the raw materials.

There is very little prospect of marked changes to market conditions for a while at least, and the appearance of the market is that it is taken on the dullness, usual in the summer time, and that vitality to it is not apt to be of a marked order until the fall months.

There is no marked or burdensome offering of city hogshead tallow, since for some time the productions have been sold up quite clean in the demands that have either been for shipment or from our local soapmakers.

National Export & Commission Co.

A. L. RIESER, General Manager

OFFICES B, No. 1, 2 & 3
PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

We Solicit Correspondence on
OIL, TALLOW, GREASE,
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

The last sale of the city hhd. tallow was at 4½c., and the market, at present, is substantially there, without sales for the week. The city tallow in tierces is quoted at about 4½c., but there is very little tallow now put up in tierces in New York, and that is a somewhat nominal price.

The edible tallow in New York is still produced in a very moderate way, and it is taken up close on steady, although light demands. This edible tallow is quoted at 5½@5¾c., and it would be difficult, probably, to buy city made under 5¾c.

The country made tallow is arriving moderately, and has sufficient demand from the soapmakers to use it up promptly. The prime grades show very steady prices, and there are some choice lots held with decided confidence. The undergrades are slow of sale. In a general way the prices made have not shown material change, and in all respects the market position is essentially as in the previous week. The sales are 385,000 pounds country made in small lots at 4½@4¾c. for good to prime, chiefly at 4½c. for about prime. There are kettle lots held up to 5c.

The Western markets have not shown marked animation. A few sales have been made at very steady prices.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is a slow market for the week. The compound makers are very indifferent as buyers, since the compound lard trading is of a moderate order, and that most of the compound makers are carrying fair supplies of the stearine. There is no pressure to sell the product, as last week's business reduced the accumulations in New York in that degree that stocks here are carried along comfortably at steady prices. The market price in New York is 7½c., and at Chicago at 7½@7¾c. But in Chicago the supplies held are considerable, and the compound makers figure with a good deal of caution over them.

OLEO OIL.—The Rotterdam market is quite firm, where the offerings of choice lots are only moderate. Rotterdam quoted at 54 florins. New York quotes: Choice, 9¾c.; medium, 7½c.; low grade, 6½c.

LARD STEARINE.—There is absence of important demand from the lard refiners and the market has a nearly nominal situation. Western lots quoted at 7½c., and city at 8@8½c.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—The export movements are steady and of sufficient force to use up the productions. Quoted at 4¾c. per pound.

GREASE.—There are moderate export movements, and light buying interest from the pressers and soapmakers. The pressure to sell is not very marked, and on the whole the market is fairly well supported. Yellow quoted at 3½@3¾c.; bone at 3½@3¾c.; house at 3½@3¾c.; choice white at 4¾c.; ordinary lots of "A" white at 4%@4¾c., and "B" white at 4¾c.

GREASE STEARINE.—There is a slow trading, but the stocks are only moderate and market prices do not change materially. Yellow quoted at 4¾c., white at 4¾c.

PALM OIL.—A light trading is noted out of only moderate stocks, without change in prices. Red quoted at 5½c. Lagos at 5½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is in small lots and the situation of the market is fairly steady. Prime quoted at 49@50c.; 30 test at 88c.; 20 test at 94c.; and 40 test at 63c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The trading in spot lots is light, but after a considerable business in future deliveries, the market for these is more firmly held. Ceylon, spot, 6½@6¾c., and shipments at 6½@6¾c.; Cochin, spot, 7½@7¾c.; do, shipments, 7c.

LARD OIL.—The trading is in small lots and to a moderate extent, with a fairly regular market. Prime quoted at 56@58c. for small lots.

CORN OIL.—Export trading is moderate, but the general consumption is of sufficient force to keep the market steady. Quoted at \$3.75 per car lots to \$4 for jobbing quantities.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

James M. Spencer was proposed for membership.

Visitors—E. T. George, New Orleans; L. A. Cooksie, E. E. Jones, W. C. Knapp, R. Harris, St. Louis; Samuel A. McClain, Chicago.

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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There are some indications in the market that point toward an easier tendency on branded hides other than branded cows as the receipts of branded cattle are increasing. All kinds of native hides, however, are strong. One leading packer is now holding at 14½c. to sell July native steers ahead, and some of the packer's salesmen are predicting a new high record for native steers if buyers continue bidding up the market on them. There are not many July native steers being offered, but quite a block of February and March salting that can be had at 13c. as well as some Aprils and a few January's at 13½c. A large packer has sold his No. 2 spready native steers at 12c., estimated at about 4 cars running from January to June salting. There is not as much demand for Texas and the market on these is nominally unchanged for late salting at 14½c. for heavy, 14c. for lights and 13c. for extremes. There is a demand for Colorados, but few sales have been made of butt brands. A prominent packer has sold 3,000 June butt brands and Colorados together at 13c., and a big packer has sold 4,000 April and May Colorados at 13c., and this packer is asking 13½c. for late salting Colorados. This same packer has also sold three cars more of branded cows at 13c. Native cows continue quite closely cleaned up with no further sales. Prices on both heavy and light native cows are nominal at 13 to 13½c. No sales have been reported to-day of either native or branded bulls.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market on cows continues as firm as ever with some sales above regular market values for special lots. A lot of choice quality buffs has been sold at 12½c., while further sales of ordinary buffs have been made at 12½c. The demand at present is not brisk, but it is fully sufficient for the limited offerings. Late receipt heavy cows are being held at 12½c. but no sales

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have as yet been reported at over 12c. and some lots of old long-haired heavy cows and steers as well are neglected. Extremes here will not bring over 12½c. unless on a short-haired selection. Sales of Western branded steers have been made at 11c. and up to 11½c., also branded cows at 1c. less. Late receipt heavy steers are being quoted all the way from 12 to 12½c., according to take-off, and bulls are firm at 9½c. and 8½c. with some lots held higher.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues firm in consequence of recent large sales having taken what surplus there was on hand. Chicago city skins are well established at 14½c.; outside cities, 14½c. to 14½c., and countries, 14c. Ordinary receipts of kip are steady at 11½c., shorter haired lots 12c., and straight veals at 12c. to 12½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is a strong market with stocks closely cleaned up both in packer's hands and in the country. Packer shearlings are strong at 8½c. for Chicago and 80c. for Missouri River with packers generally asking 2½c. above these rates. Spring lambs are quotable at \$1.10 to \$1.20 with as high as \$1.25 asked. Country shearlings and lambs are now coming in more freely and are being well taken at a range of 50c. to 65c. for shearlings, and 70c. to 90c. for spring lambs.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Offerings are moderate with no further sales effected.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—It is rumored that one of the local packers has cleaned out the balance of his July native steers, estimated at about 3,000, and it is understood that the price obtained was about 13½c., though details are lacking. Only one of the packers here now has July native steers to offer and he is holding these at 14c.

New York Country Hides and Skins.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is very firm. There seem to be two buyers for every country butcher hide. The kill of branded stock is just about started at large packing

houses, and it is estimated will be heavier than for many years past. This may have a tendency to keep the market from any further advance. Quotations—No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10½@11c. No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 9½@10c. No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9½@9½c. No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 8½@8½c. No. 1 native bulls, 7½@8c. No. 2 native bulls, 6½@7c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS, TRIMMED.—Calfskins are firm, and very few in butchers' hands, and as the kill becomes less skins may go higher in price. Quotations—5 to 7 lb., 95c@\$1; 7 to 9 lb., \$1.15@1.20; 9 to 12 lb., \$1.45@1.50; kips, 12 lb. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c. Fifteen cents less per piece on No. 2, and 20c. less on No. 2 kips.

CALFSKINS, UNTRIMMED.—Quotations—No. 1, 7 to 15 lb., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lb. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

CINCINNATI PROVISION EXPORT CO.

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Correspondence Solicited.

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That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

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CUMBERLAND, MD.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Stronger Market Situations Followed by Weakness and a Declining Tendency, and Then Again by Reactions—A Good Deal of Feverishness, with Trading Largely of a Speculative Order—Continued Quiet—Export Demands.

The cottonseed oil market depends, just now, more upon influences speculative, and it is missing the ordinary export demand.

Indeed, the dulness in the export trading is of a very marked order, and as concerns demands from home consuming sources they are, as well, lifeless.

Nevertheless there are some factors which influence the speculative sentiment, spasmodically; therefore, there have been by turns, through the week, firmer followed by weaker tendencies, and then again by reactions, by which the market can be characterized as a feverish one, and that there is needed something of a more positive order than is current for defined market prices.

There was, for instance, at the close of last week the report of the independent companies of Charleston financial trouble to stimulate the oil market, by which the market prices hardened $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c., since about 15,000 barrels oil were then bought in New York, directly or indirectly, by some people to protect contracts.

It would appear that this company controlled about twenty mills.

It had been capitalized at one million dollars, and it is rumored that the deficiencies, covering "shortage" in assets, bills payable, not on books, etc., may reach about \$800,000. The properties are said to be in the hands of a receiver, and that sensational developments are anticipated. R. K. Dargan, formerly president of the company, has, according to a dispatch from Charleston, committed suicide.

After the increased demand for the oil,

from the indicated incident, had subsided, the market position for it turned to weakness, while there were fractional declines in prices. But at mid-week there was a sudden speculative demand, and which was imparted, probably, by the reports concerning the cotton crop, by which prices were advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ c., while this was followed by some liberal selling and some reactions to lower prices.

The cotton crop reports, those up to this writing, at least, should exercise some influence for firmer conditions. Nevertheless that the market has some antagonistic features, in the fact that the export and home consuming demands are prostrated.

So long as the export demands remain lifeless it would seem as if the market could not be depended upon for stable speculative situation. That the market prices may rise on a flush of speculative inquiry, or ease up on a subsidence of it, is about all that can be said concerning it until the demands that take the oil up for use awaken, or until it becomes more pronounced than at present as to the possibility of a short cotton crop.

Much more dependence could be placed on unimproved cotton crop conditions by the close of July than at present, and it would not follow but that a very fair cotton crop could be made with exceptional weather conditions in August.

There is no getting away, however, from the fact that the cotton crop at present would be stimulating to market conditions for cotton oil if there were normal consumptive demands for the oil, and yet that demands would be forced for the oil from exporters and home sources a little further along in the season if the cotton crop does not show materially improved prospects.

There is good ground for the suspicion that the cotton crop is not going to be a large one,

despite the indicated contingencies of weather conditions; and, as well that there is some apprehension that the cotton crop will be a factor for bullish prices for cotton oil before September, whatever weaker prices may prevail for the oil meanwhile as on the dull export demands.

Aside from the possibilities of the cotton crop as a factor to the oil market, it would seem that the oil market from its statistical position, after the season's rate of consumption of it, would do decidedly better than possible in the near future for it. Yet that, on account of the prospective, for near by, dulness in the market, that made prices, temporarily, may not have been touched this week, although it looks improbable that any material decline can take place in prices, while it would be beyond question that if there should be quickened demand from the consuming sources that the market would take on a better tone at once.

The deliveries of the oil on the July contracts in New York continue light, and they are well taken care of. As we observed in our previous review, there was little probability of large deliveries upon the July contracts, and on account of the considerable shifting of them that had been done, as well as because that the month's contracts were otherwise fairly well, or better, protected than appeared probable a few weeks since, when it was known that the outside speculative interest in the July contracts was of a particularly extensive order.

The speculators' confidence rests more upon the September option, while conceding that many fluctuations of a narrower order are likely to happen to its price. Yet that if the cotton crop fails to be benefited by weather conditions through to September, that the best prices for the oil would be in October and a little later on in the season, and par-

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"WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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ticularly that because the export demands would be necessarily of an important character by that time, as well as trading from the compound makers, and that the old supplies of the oil would have to be, in some degree, depended upon to satisfy the increased demands.

The linseed oil markets of Europe have been easier in price this week. But as the export demands for cotton oil had been for some time lifeless, the position of the linseed oil had no especial significance, except as it offered no encouragement for a changed temper of the exporters concerning buying cotton oil.

New York Transactions.

The market at the close of last week (Saturday) stood at a moderate advance, and for prime yellow: July at 28½@29c.; August at 29½@30c.; September at 30½@30½c.; October at 31@31½c.

On Monday there was an easier tone, and about all that had been gained by Saturday's trading was lost. Sales of 400 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 29c.; 100 bbls. do., August, at 29½c.; prices on the "calls": July at 28½@29c.; August, at 29½@29½c., and 29½@29½c.; September, at 30½@30½c., and 30½@30½c.; October at 31@31½c., and 30½@31c.

On Tuesday there was a decline of ½@¼c., and some little pressure to sell; sales 100 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 28½c.; 100 bbls. do., at 28½c.; 100 bbls. August, at 28½c.; 200 bbls. September, at 30½c.; 200 bbls. do., at 30c.; 200 bbls. do. at 29½c.; 400 bbls. do., at 29½c.; 200 bbls. October, at 30½c.; prices on the "calls": July, at 28½@29c., and 28@28½c.; August, at 29½@29½c., and 28½@29c.; September, at 30½@30½c., and 29½@29½c.; October at 30½@30½c., and 30½@30½c.

On Wednesday the market opened stronger and ½@½c. higher, but there was soon some little pressure to sell September, which caused a decline for that month of ½c., while the earlier months were only a trifle easier. The close of the market showed more firmness.

Sale 600 bbls. prime yellow, July, at 28½c.; 100 bbls. September, at 30½c., and fully 7,000 bbls. do. at 30c.; 400 bbls. August at 29½c.; prices on the first "call": July, at 28½@28½c.; August, at 29½@29½c.; September, at 30@30½c.; October, at 30½@30½c., and on the last "call": July, at 28½@29c.; August, at 29½@29½c.; September, at 30@30½c.; October, at 30½@31c.

(Continued on page 42.)

Export Demands.

There continues a lifeless market on export account; and it is not probable that there will be a near revival of the shipping demands, although that the foreign markets would need more oil before a new crop season, and that an early or late development of foreign demand will depend upon news of the cotton crop and the market positions for the oil itself. Calcutta linseed had declined about 9d. early in the week, while the other soap oils of Europe do not offer market conditions for prospective foreign demands for cotton oil, while most markets on the other side are pretty freely supplied with the oil for use for some weeks to come.

Compound Makers' Demands.

Demands for the cotton oil from the compound makers are practically at a standstill, as the compound makers either have held supplies or are getting them upon contract deliveries. The bleaching grade in tanks is wholly nominal at from 25@26c.

The Lard Position.

The lard market continues of a weak order, and there are no signs, as yet, of changed conditions to it. In fact, the position of the market this week has been poorer than any before had latterly, in that packers have been more willing sellers, and have not shown any disposition to support the market. There is too much lard and too little speculative demand, at present for any encouragement of the lard market, while the hog supplies are liberal and of good average weight and producing more lard than usual. It would appear that if a near future bullish market is to come about that this month would show it, as is usually the case, to sell September; but there are certainly no signs, just now, of bullish movements. Indeed, the symptoms are of depression.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending July 13, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	50
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	130
Acajutla, Salvador	—	25
Adelaide, Australia	—	292
Alexandria, Egypt	—	3,771
Algiers, Algeria	—	4,706
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	146
Ancona, Italy	25	875
Antwerp, Belgium	—	76
Auckland, New Zealand	—	90
Asua, West Indies	—	6
Barbadoes, West Indies	110	1,932
Bathurst, Africa	—	9
Belfast, Ireland	—	50
Belize, British Honduras	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	428
Bone, Algeria	—	458
Bordeaux, France	—	5,692
Bremen, Germany	—	25
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	500
Bristol, England	—	10
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	—	2,538
Calbarien, Cuba	—	22
Calif. Egypt	—	90
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	631
Cardenas, Cuba	—	5
Cardiff, Wales	—	10
Cartagena, Colombia	—	4
Cayenne, French Guiana	44	351
Christiana, Norway	—	1,616
Christiansand, Norway	—	105
Clenfuegos, Cuba	—	168
Cludad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	20
Colon, Panama	8	520
Conakry, Africa	—	45
Copenhagen, Denmark	100	3,396
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	186
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	30
Dantzig, Germany	—	4,800
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	21
Demarara, British Guiana	108	1,221
Drontheim, Norway	—	50
Dublin, Ireland	—	76
Dundee, Scotland	—	25
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	41
Dunkirk, France	254	854
East London, Cape Colony	34	159
Flume, Austria	—	2,000
Fort de France, West Indies	—	1,964
Fremantle, Australia	—	58
Frontera	—	10
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,181
Genoa, Italy	725	32,500

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

Georgetown, British Guiana	396	Rotterdam, Holland	80,400
Gibraltar, Spain	70	Tampico, Mexico	3,263
Glasgow, Scotland	7,290	Trieste, Austria	11,853
Gothemberg, Sweden	3,111	Vera Cruz, Mexico	3,185
Guadaloupe, West Indies	1,585	Totals	13,451
Guantanamo, Cuba	31		130,483
Guayquidi, Ecuador	45		
Halifax, Nova Scotia	9		
Hamburg, Germany	3,106		
Havane, Cuba	74	From Baltimore.	
Havre, France	2,035	Antwerp, Belgium	1,650
Hong Kong, China	775	Belfast, Ireland	100
Hull, England	108	Bremen, Germany	540
Jamaica, West Indies	825	Bremerhaven, Germany	290
Kingston, West Indies	113	Copenhagen, Denmark	905
Konigsberg, Germany	107	Hamburg, Germany	1,735
Kotonu, Africa	1,700	Haute, France	200
La Guaira, Venezuela	10	Leith, Scotland	50
La Libertad, Salvador	564	Rotterdam, Holland	4,338
Leghorn, Italy	9	Stettin, Germany	550
Leith, Scotland	300	Totals	
Liverpool, England	13,261		10,208
London, England	50		
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	120		
Macoris, Santo Domingo	9	From Philadelphia.	
Malmö, Norway	2,749	Antwerp, Belgium	104
Malta, Island of	1,842	Coin Island	1
Manchester, England	215	Glasgow, Scotland	350
Manoas, Brazil	1,663	Rotterdam, Holland	9,250
Maracaibo, Venezuela	660	Totals	
Marseilles, France	20		9,705
Martinique, West Indies	9,374		
Masowah, Eritrea	117,102	From Savannah.	
Mazatlan, West Indies	2,248	Hamburg, Germany	5,804
Mauritius, Island	15	Rotterdam, Holland	22,671
Melbourne, Australia	417	Stettin, Germany	900
Montego Bay, West Indies	58	Trieste, Austria	200
Montevideo, Uruguay	184	Totals	
Nagasaki, Japan	5,022		20,575
Naples, Italy	12		
Newcastle, England	5,127	From Newport News.	
Oran, Algeria	10	Hamburg, Germany	968
Panama, Panama	4,210	Liverpool, England	1,400
Para, Brazil	107	London, England	145
Pernambuco, Brazil	27	Rotterdam, Holland	10,555
Phillippeville, Algeria	47	Totals	
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	503		968
Port Antonio, Jamaica	225		26,684
Port au Prince, West Indies	94		
Port Limon, Costa Rica	56	From Pensacola.	
Porto Cabello, Venezuela	58	Genoa, Italy	771
Port of Spain, West Indies	7	Liverpool, England	416
Port Said, Egypt	112	Marseilles, France	4,284
Progresso, Mexico	731	Mitazzo	204
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	143	Venice, Italy	102
Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil	611	Totals	
Rio Janeiro, Brasil	4		5,777
Rotterdam, Holland	66		
St. Croix, West Indies	7,418	From All Other Ports.	
St. John, N. B.	150	Canada	265
St. Johns, West Indies	9,227	Cuba	14,986
St. Kitts, West Indies	40	Cuba	138
St. Martin, West Indies	24	Liverpool, England	21
St. Thomas, West Indies	232	Mexico	9
Sánchez, Santo Domingo	1,026	Newfoundland	1
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo	220	South America	112
Santiago, Cuba	585	Totals	
Santos, Brazil	149		265
Savanna, Colombia	1,994		15,267
Shanghai, China	6		
Sierra Leone, Africa	19	Recapitulation.	
Singapore, India	10	From New York	15,024
Southampton, England	148	From New Orleans	274,889
Stavanger, Norway	1,400	From Galveston	3,185
Stettin, Germany	760	From Savannah	29,575
Stockholm, Sweden	6,875	From Newport News	968
Sydney, Australia	690	From Baltimore	10,208
Tampico, Mexico	792	From Philadelphia	9,705
Tangier, Morocco	8	From Pensacola	5,777
Trieste, Austria	750	From all other ports	15,267
Trinidad, Island	33,225	Grand totals, all ports	19,442
Tunis, Algeria	924		910,983
Valetta, Maltese Island	116		
Valparaiso, Chile	1,908		
Varna, Bulgaria	2,117		
Velle, Denmark	75		
Venice, Italy	200		
Yokohama, Japan	600		
Totals	15,024		

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	16,200
Belfast, Ireland	725
Bremen, Germany	4,763
Copenhagen, Denmark	2,830
Cuba	103
Genoa, Italy	2,551
Glasgow, Scotland	5,518
Hamburg, Germany	23,597
Havana, Cuba	1,377
Havre, France	3,000
Hull, England	600
Liverpool, England	15,050
London, England	8,880
Manchester, England	650
Marseilles, France	31,020
Porto Rico, West Indies	65
Rotterdam, Holland	117,396
Stettin, Germany	50
Trieste, Austria	37,430
Venice, Italy	2,810
Totals	274,880

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	8,955
Hamburg, Germany	8,496
Liverpool, England	2,080
Marseilles, France	5,956

Rotterdam, Holland	80,400
Tampico, Mexico	3,263
Trieste, Austria	11,853
Vera Cruz, Mexico	3,185
Totals	130,483

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	1,650
Belfast, Ireland	100
Bremen, Germany	540
Bremerhaven, Germany	290
Copenhagen, Denmark	905
Hamburg, Germany	1,735
Haute, France	200
Leith, Scotland	50
Rotterdam, Holland	4,338
Stettin, Germany	550
Totals	

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium	104
Coin Island	1
Glasgow, Scotland	350
Rotterdam, Holland	9,250
Totals	

From Savannah.

Hamburg, Germany	5,804
Rotterdam, Holland	22,671
Stettin, Germany	900
Trieste, Austria	200
Totals	

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	14,584
Liverpool, England	1,400
London, England	145
Rotterdam, Holland	10,555
Totals	

From Pensacola.

Genoa, Italy	771
Liverpool, England	416
Marseilles, France	4,284
Mitazzo	204
Venice, Italy	102
Totals	

From All Other Ports.

Canada	265
Cuba	138
Liverpool, England	21
Mexico	9
Newfoundland	1
South America	112
Totals	

Recapitulation.

From New York	15,024
From New Orleans	274,889
From Galveston	3,185
From Savannah	29,575
From Newport News	968
From Baltimore	10,208
From Philadelphia	9,705
From Pensacola	5,777
From all other ports	15,267
Grand totals, all ports	19,442
	910,983

CABLE MARKETS

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, July 12.—Cottonseed oil market is steady but quiet. Quote prime summer yellow at 45 francs and winter at 48 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, July 12.—Cottonseed oil market is dull and unchanged. Sales of good brands off oil at 36½ marks; prime summer yellow at 37½ marks. Butter oil is neglected at 39½ marks.

GERMAN OPPOSITION TO TARIFF INCREASE

The German people are being aroused to the bad results which are bound to follow the reactionary tariff policy which their government is about to adopt toward the United States at the instigation of the agrarian element. Consul General Guenther at Frankfort, who is probably the best-posted American consular official in Germany, with the exception of the consul-general at Berlin, reports that in an overwhelming majority, the shipping lines, manufacturing and exporting interests, and the working population of Germany, are averse to the new commercial treaties and look with dread upon the prospective effects of the new tariff law.

The chambers of commerce and trade in their annual reports to the government express themselves in a similar way, and have rather dark forebodings as to the future. The annual report of the chamber of commerce of Mainz, the principal trade center of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, says:

"During the twelve years' existence of our trade treaties (which will end next March) our exports have increased by 78 per cent—in 1892 they amounted to \$703,052,000, in 1904 to \$1,251,642,000. The beneficial effect of these treaties on our commerce and industries is indisputable. It has been alleged, but not proved, that these treaties have injured Germany's agricultural interests. Higher tariff rates on imported agricultural products would only benefit a part of our farming interests.

"Furthermore, we have to bear in mind that higher tariff rates on imported agricultural products will burden the great mass of consumers, who will be obliged to pay enhanced prices for the necessities of life. Now, if this tariff advancement acts as a handicap upon our exportation of manufactured articles, which is becoming more and more important to us, then the injurious effect of such a trade policy is beyond all doubt. Nevertheless, and much to be regretted, this policy has been employed in the establishing of the new commercial treaties, which solely favor a few agriculturists without regard to other interests.

"The government officials state as their view that the German manufacturing industries by increased energy and intelligence will be able to compensate themselves for the disadvantages which the new treaties will bring them. Against this it is pertinent to declare that these industries have all along worked at the utmost tension of their energies and intelligence, otherwise they could not have attained success. Nor is there any consolation to be found in our new tariff bill, which by enhancing the rates also enhances the cost of production and is of no benefit whatever to those industries which are dependent upon the exportation of their products.

"Concerning our trade relations with those countries with which we have been on a footing with the 'most favored nations,' an adjustment is yet to be made. Great Britain and the United States take first place, as our commercial intercourse with them is of great importance, these two countries having taken 28.1 per cent. of our total exportations in the year 1903. This large export shows the tendency of trade to increase with countries which are most progressive, and especially, as far as the United States is concerned, proves that the oft-expressed fears that German industries are getting crowded out of that

country are groundless. The grandly organized exposition at St. Louis has afforded many Germans the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with that mighty rising country on the other side of the Atlantic. The visitors undoubtedly have there received the impression that the studying of American conditions offers much that is instructive and useful to the German merchant and manufacturer.

"For the same reasons we want to use all efforts to maintain amicable trade and political relations with the other countries which hitherto have been on the footing of the 'most favored nations' with us, as far as it can be done within the range of our new tariff law and the already concluded commercial treaties. The principle of the 'most favored nation' clause should be adhered to as much as can be done, so as to enable German industries to compete with those of other industrial countries."

This report, as well as many others by chambers of commerce, tends to show that Germany can ill afford to lose the British and the American markets.

VENTILATING AND HEATING.

(Concluded from last week.)

"Other methods will give results at certain times or seasons, or under certain conditions. One method will work perfectly with certain differences of internal and external temperatures, while another method succeeds only when other differences exist. One method reaches to relative success whenever a wind can render a cowl efficient. Another method remains perfect as a system if no malicious person opens a door or a window. No other method than that of impelling air by direct means, with a fan, is equally independent of accidental natural conditions, equally efficient for a desired result, or equally controllable to suit the demands of those who are ventilated."

Further on in the same paper, Mr. Briggs states that "In all mechanical appliances that is simplest which most positively and directly effects the purpose in view; and in this matter of supplying air, it may be claimed that the process of impelling it, when and where wanted, is at once the most certain and efficient, and that the fan (in its form of a rotating wheel with vanes for large uses), is the simplest and readiest machine for impelling air. It will not be attempted at this time to discuss the theory of rotary fans. The fan itself will simply be accepted as one of the recognized appliances in the construction of ventilating apparatuses, available with other mechanisms in established forms and defined types for American practice."

After showing the enormous expense of moving air by allowing it to pass over steam-heated surfaces thus creating a difference in pressure due to a difference in temperature) compared with the expense of moving equal quantities of air by means of a fan, Prof. S. H. Woodbridge of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, states that "Among the many mechanical devices for the movement of air through the channels, none are so economical of power and convenient in use as the fan."

A practical illustration will best serve to prove the force of this statement. A vent flue, one square foot in cross sectional area and 40 feet high, is arranged to withdraw air from a room having a temperature of 70 degrees, while the outdoor air is at 20 degrees; the flue being provided with an accelerating coil, which heats the air within to 90 degrees. By the ordinary methods of calculation it may be shown that the theoretical velocity of the air thus produced in the flue will be 1,149.4 feet per minute, and that there will be expended for its movement 394.6 heat units. A fan, on the other hand, would theoretically require to produce the same air movement, only .703 units of heat. But these figures are purely theoretical, and the efficiency of the two methods must enter to give the true relation.

Assuming for the flue an average efficiency of 60 per cent., there will actually be required for this method 657.7 units of heat. On the other hand, making the fair assumptions that of the heat units in the fuel 70 per cent. is delivered in the form of steam, that this steam is utilized in an engine having an efficiency of only 10 per cent., while the fan driven thereby turns into useful work only 25 per cent. of the power delivered to it by the engine, the combined efficiency of the system will be reduced to 1.75 per cent., calling for a heat expenditure of 40.17 units. Even under this practical condition, it appears that the movement of air by aspiration still requires 16.37 times as much heat (which is simply a measure of the coal bill), as a fan producing the same results. Of course a change in the conditions will affect this relation to a reasonable extent, but it is certainly evident that the thermal or aspiration system requires more fuel than the fan under all practical conditions as they exist in any system of heating and ventilation.—Extract from Treatise on Ventilation and Heating, R. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass.

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Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

Land Title & Idg.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Protein, not less than 43 per cent.

Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.



CHICAGO SECTION



Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending July 8 averaged 642 cents per pound.

Board of Trade memberships last sale was \$3,300 net to buyer. The agitation is now afoot to establish memberships on a \$10,000 basis.

T. W. Lawson managed to escape the Kansas grasshopper with no other loss than his voice, and Charley Meade is around again shaking with his old friends.

Tame kind of pugs fighting for the championship of the world with a referee standing over them threatening to lick 'em both if they don't obey his orders. Takes all the gilt off the winner's title.

Chicago entertained one of the "wild and woolly" boys for a short time Tuesday. It remains to be seen whether this son of the West is as green as he's cabbage-looking, or as crazy as he acts. There may be method in his madness.

Every now and again one hears some brilliantine come out with the astounding statement that John D. will get back those ten millions and the "beef trust" all this lamented inquiry has cost them out of the dear old public. The werry idea!

Richard T. Crane and 150 of the departmental chiefs of the Crane company attended a banquet at the Auditorium Hotel last Friday night. The occasion marked the close of the jubilee in honor of the founding of the corporation by Mr. Crane fifty years ago.

The hearing of the packinghouse products cases has been set for July 15 before Judge Bethea. The cases involve the right of the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the Western roads to charge no more for the transportation of cattle than they do for the transportation of the manufactured products.

Zachary T. Davis, the well-known and popular packinghouse architect, has just com-

pleted one of the completest packinghouses extant for the Independent Packing Company, Chicago, and has commenced building another much larger plant for the Western Packing Company at 38th and Morgan streets. Mr. Davis has four other packinghouses on the docket, particulars of which will shortly appear in these columns.

Mr. James A. Cannon, for a number of years with Geo. M. Sterne & Son, in charge of their general business, is now located at Room 1102 Maller's Building, as general broker in all packinghouse products. Mr. Cannon is not only capable and highly trustworthy, but has the happy knack of making friends and the happier one of keeping them. Mr. Cannon will be pleased to hear from his old friends and the trade generally, and assures them of the squarest kind of treatment. A pleasant smile and a box of good cigars are always on draught.

At a meeting of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange Saturday an amendment to the rule providing for the disciplining of members for uncommercial conduct by the Board of Directors of the exchange was discussed and will, according to present arrangement, be voted on to-day. This amendment provides that members of the exchange be denied the right of doing business with any non-member of the exchange who, upon investigation of charges brought against him by a member of the exchange, has been found guilty of uncommercial conduct or dishonesty in his business dealings.

As a solution of the commission question now being agitated a number of members of the Chicago Board of Trade are considering the following: "Make the rate \$8 for non-members, \$4 for members of the board and brokerage 50 cents a five and a proportional advance in provision rates. These charges are not so high as to drive trade away and will produce larger and steadier results than a higher rate. Next abolish all salaries for traders and solicitors. A percentage basis leads to one's best efforts and will promote reciprocity and co-operation. More important, it will cause a general participation in

commissions earned instead of centralizing them in a few concerns as the present system does. Pay solicitors who are non-members one-fourth of what commissions they produce, and members one-half as at present. A great many non-members could be induced to solicit trade, by offering such an incentive, who now give the matter no consideration. This would lead to increased business as well as create a demand for memberships that would soon establish them on a \$10,000 basis, where they properly belong."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK FOR JUNE.

Following are the official statistics of the movement of live stock at Chicago, omitted from the general report last week, for the month ending June 30, 1905, and for the year to date, compared with a year ago:

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1905.....	236,449	42,427	625,377	284,701
June, 1904.....	267,681	32,010	577,138	332,442
Jan.-June, 1905.1,570,597	224,482	4,172,370	1,981,550	
Jan.-June, 1904.1,570,707	157,058	4,043,123	2,084,532	

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1905.....	98,566	1,286	145,772	30,846
June, 1904.....	96,735	842	105,838	31,043
Jan.-June, 1905.690,037	9,329	1,171,581	423,611	
Jan.-June, 1904.637,548	5,406	1,013,883	388,589	

Consumed at Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1905.....	137,883	41,141	479,605	253,855
June, 1904.....	170,928	31,168	471,300	301,399
Jan.-June, 1905.880,560	215,153	3,000,780	1,357,939	
Jan.-June, 1904.933,159	151,632	3,029,240	1,693,943	

Average weight of hogs: June, 1905, 222 pounds; June, 1904, 221 pounds. Six months, 1905, 214 pounds; six months, 1904, 209 pounds.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, July 12.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10@10%; 12@14 ave., 9 1/2@9 1/2%; 14@16 ave., 9% @9 1/2%; 18@20 ave., 9 1/2@9 1/2%; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6 1/2%; 6@8 ave., 6%; 8@10 ave., 6 1/2%; 10@12 ave., 6 1/2%; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6%; 12@14 ave., 6%; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10%@10%; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10 1/2%; 10@12 ave., 9 1/2%; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10%; 10@12 ave., 9%; 12@14 ave., 9%; 14@16 ave., 9 1/2%; 18@20 ave., 9 1/2%; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9 1/2%; 12@14 ave., 9%; 14@16 ave., 9%; 18@20 ave., 9 1/2%; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10 1/2%; 18@20 ave., 10%; 20@22 ave., 10%; 22@24

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CHICAGO

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING
Crude or Refined Cotton Seed Oil

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TEXAS — LOUISIANA — MISSISSIPPI

July 15, 1905.

ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10; 26@28 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6%; 10@12 ave., 6%; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.22	7.23	7.22	7.20
October	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.77	7.92	7.77	7.90
October	7.85	7.95	7.82	7.92
FORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.82	13.02	12.82	12.97
October	12.85	13.00	12.85	12.95

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.30	7.32	7.22	7.22
October	7.25	7.40	7.30	7.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.92	7.97	7.82	7.82
October	7.95	8.00	7.87	7.87
FORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	13.02	13.12	12.85	12.85
October	12.85	13.00	12.85	12.85

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.17	7.20	7.15	7.20
October	7.25	7.30	7.22	7.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.82	7.85	7.72	7.80
October	7.82	7.87	7.77	7.85
FORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.77	12.85	12.72	12.85
October	12.80	12.90	12.80	12.90

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.20	7.20	7.10	7.10
October	7.25	7.25	7.17	7.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.70
October	7.82	7.82	7.75	7.75
FORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.85	12.85	12.62	12.62
October	12.82	12.82	12.67	12.67

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.12	7.20	7.12	7.17
October	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.22
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.72	7.77	7.72	7.75
October	7.77	7.82	7.77	7.80
FORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.65	12.75	12.62	12.67
October	12.70	12.82	12.70	12.77

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	7.22	7.22	7.17	7.20
October	7.27	7.30	7.25	7.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.82	7.85	7.82	7.82
October	7.87	7.87	7.85	7.87
FORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.80	12.82	12.75	12.80
October	12.90	12.90	12.82	12.90

THE Climax Ammonia Coupling



Has been in use over 18 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENIS, 20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 3.....	13,987	1,203	33,124	24,594
Tuesday, July 4, Holiday.				
Wednesday, July 5.....	26,578	1,006	34,174	24,827
Thursday, July 6.....	8,507	2,286	17,686	13,838
Friday, July 7.....	4,474	810	15,028	5,962
Saturday, July 8.....	776	13	8,401	2,823

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 3.....	5,961	16	10,871	1,115
Tuesday, July 4, Holiday.				
Wednesday, July 5.....	5,261	49	9,231	733
Thursday, July 6.....	4,600	58	7,357	2,465
Friday, July 7.....	3,626	44	8,014	1,795
Saturday, July 8.....	568	—	4,278	518

Total last week..... 20,006 167 30,751 6,628

Previous week..... 20,789 548 38,959 2,821

Cor. week 1904..... 13,532 160 21,588 2,710

Cor. week 1903..... 18,218 1,492 18,493 6,119

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets

for week ending July 8, 1905..... 331,000

Week ago..... 527,000

Year ago..... 333,000

Two years ago..... 520,000

Total receipts for year to date, 12,795,000, against

12,304,000 year ago and two years ago 11,044,000.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

Week ending July 8, 1905. 122,700 247,500 131,500

Week ago..... 142,200 406,000 132,200

Year ago..... 96,100 260,500 141,000

Two years ago..... 130,500 241,700 101,000

Total cattle, hogs and sheep received at above six markets this year to date, 18,005,000.

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending July 8 as follows:

	Armour & Co.	14,350
Anglo-American	5,700	
Continental	1,400	
Swift & Co.	14,000	
Hammond & Co.	4,300	
Morris & Co.	5,400	
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	5,000	
S. & S.	8,600	
H. Boore & Co.	2,100	
Robert & Oake.	2,300	
Other packers	10,100	

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending July 8, 1905..... \$5.53

Previous week..... 5.48

Year ago..... 5.45

Two years ago..... 5.59

Three years ago..... 7.60

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending July 15th:

Cattle..... 55,000

Hogs..... 150,000

Sheep..... 70,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending July 8th..... \$5.25

Previous week..... 5.35

Year ago..... 5.68

Two years ago..... 5.00

Three years ago..... 7.25

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers..... \$5.40@6.10

Common to good steers..... 4.15@5.15

Inferior to common steers..... 3.75@4.15

Good to fancy cows and heifers..... 3.60@5.00

Fair to good cows and heifers..... 3.25@4.50

Fair to choice feeders..... 4.00@4.65

Fair to choice stockers..... 3.00@4.25

Good cutting and fair beef cows..... 1.40@2.00

Bulls, common to choice..... 2.00@3.75

Calves, good to fancy..... 5.25@6.75

Calves, common to fair..... 3.25@5.50

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping..... \$5.60@5.80

Good to choice butcher weights..... 5.60@5.75

Good to choice heavy mixed..... 5.40@5.50

Heavy packing..... 5.40@5.50

Light mixed..... 5.45@5.75

Good to choice, 185@250-lb. weights..... 5.35@5.75

Choice to prime heavy..... 5.60@5.80

Poor to choice pigs..... 4.00@5.55

SHEEP.

Export wethers..... \$4.85@5.25

Fair to prime wethers..... 4.95@5.75

Fair to fancy ewes..... 4.50@5.40

Yearlings, fair to fancy..... 5.35@6.50

Culls, ewes, poor to fair..... 3.00@4.00

Bucks and stags..... 2.50@3.60

Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn..... 5.25@6.75

Native lambs, culls and fair class, shorn..... 4.25@5.25

Western lambs, shorn..... 5.25@6.75

Spring lambs..... 5.00@7.00

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts..... 18 @ 20

Native Sirloin Steaks..... 18 @ 20

Native Porterhouse Steaks..... 22 @ 20

Native Pot Roasts..... 8 @ 10

Bib Roasts from light cattle..... 12½ @ 15

Beef Stew..... 5 @ 8

Boneless Corned Briskets, Native..... 8 @ 10

Corned Ribs..... 8 @ 10

Corned Flanks..... 8 @ 10

Round Steaks..... 12½ @ 15

Round Roasts.....

July 15, 1905.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.10@5.30
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.40@5.00
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.85@4.35
Oxen and stags.....	3.00@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.75@2.25
Good to choice native steers last year.....	5.75@6.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.50@7.75
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.25
Live veal calves, com to med., 100 lbs.....	5.25@6.25
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$3.50@\$8.90
Live lambs, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live yearling lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.30
Live yearlings, culs, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.75
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@5.00
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$6.20@\$6.25
Hogs, medium.....	6.30@6.35
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.35@6.40
Pigs.....	—@6.40
Roughs.....	5.20@5.35

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	—@8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	—@8 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7@8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	—@8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8@8 1/2
Native, com to fair.....	7 1/2@7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2@8
Choice Western, light.....	7@7 1/2
Common to fair, Texas.....	6@7
Good to choice heifers.....	—@7
Common to fair heifers.....	6@7
Choice cows.....	—@6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	—@5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	—@7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	—@6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	—@5 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 1/2@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	11@11 1/2
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10@11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 1/2@10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	—@9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 1/2@9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 1/2@8 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/2@7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7 1/2@7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	—@8
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8@8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	—@14
Spring lambs, good.....	12@13
Spring lambs, culs.....	10@11
Sheep, choice.....	—@10
Sheep, medium to good.....	—@9 1/2
Sheep, culs.....	8 1/2@9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12@12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11 1/2@13
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11 1/2@12
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2@8 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7 1/2@8
Smoked shoulders.....	8 1/2@8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12@12 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11 1/2@12
Dried beef sets.....	12@12 1/2
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17 1/2@18 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	9 1/2@9 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00@\$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	—@20.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	80@90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2@3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	40c. a pound
Oxtails.....	50c. 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lamb's frys.....	60@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	—@10
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	—@10

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2@3 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4@5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	—@80
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	—@80
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	—@44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—@—

Hog, American, free of salt, in lbs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	12
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middies, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middies, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middies, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	—@5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/2@3 1/2

SALT PPETRE.

Crude.....	—@4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2@4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2@5 1/2
Powdered.....	5@5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	—@10
No. 2 skins.....	—@17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	—@17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	—@15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	—@1.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	—@1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	—@1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	—@1.80
No. 1 kips, 14-15.....	—@2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-15.....	—@1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	—@1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	—@1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	—@2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	—@2.25
Branded skins.....	—@1.10
Branded kips.....	—@1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	—@1.65
Ticky skins.....	—@1.10
Ticky kips.....	—@1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	—@1.70
No. 3 skins.....	—@1.10

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	—@17
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	—@15
Western, poor.....	—@13
to pair, per lb.....	—@25
Pennsylvania, broilers.....	—@18
Western, broilers, dry picked.....	—@20
Western, broilers, scalded.....	—@17
Southern, broilers, scalded.....	—@15
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, medium size.....	—@13 1/2
Western, scalded, medium size.....	—@13
Western, heavy weights.....	—@13
Southern & Southw'rn, medium size.....	—@13
Western & Southwestern fowls and chickens, poor to fair.....	—@12
Old cocks, per lb.....	—@9 1/2
Spring Ducks—Long Island and Eastern.....	—@17
Pennsylvania and Virginia, per lb.....	—@16
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	—@2.50@2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	—@2.12@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	—@1.50@1.65

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, Western, per lb.....	—@17
Southern, per lb.....	—@16
Fowls—per lb.....	—@14 1/2
Roosters—old, per lb.....	—@9 1/2
Turkeys—old, per lb.....	—@14 1/2
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	—@70
Southern, average per pair.....	—@60
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	—@1.00@1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	—@1.00
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	—@25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.	
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.30
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	—@2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00
Bone black, discards sugar house, del. New York.....	15.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.....	2.55
ammonia.....	—@2.80
Dried blood, West, high grade fine.....	2.60
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.95 and 10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	1

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stockyards, Chicago, July 12.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first four days this week 47,303 against 40,565 same period last week. Monday's receipts were about 21,000. There was a good demand and desirable cattle sold strong to 10c. higher. The quality was not as good as usual and best steers sold at \$6.05. Foreign market was reported firm at a slight advance and the export and Eastern demand was fairly good. Tuesday's offerings were mostly common cattle, market was unchanged. To-day's receipts are estimated at 19,000, including a large percentage of prime steers. Tops reached \$6.10 for one car of Angus averaging 1,561 lbs., and a load of Herefords averaging 1,578 lbs. 57 steers averaging 1,596 lbs. sold at \$6.05, but the proportion of steers good enough to bring \$5.75 and upwards was small. Choice cattle sold at \$5.30@5.60, medium to good kinds \$4.75@5.25 and these constituted the bulk of the fat steers. Plain and light shortfed cattle \$4.25@4.65, and inferior little killers down to \$3.50. The first range cattle of the season arrived to-day, 99 Wyoming steers averaging 1,078 lbs. went to the feeder buyers at \$3.70. They were not fat enough for the killers. Twenty-eight grass heifers out of the same shipment averaging 909 lbs. went to the killers at \$4.10. One hundred and fifty-three head of Wyoming steers hayfed last winter averaging 1,240 lbs. sold to-day at \$4.65, but these are not classed as grass rangers. Two loads of Texas steers averaging 1,060 lbs. grass and mealfed went to slaughter at \$4.35. Native butcher stock continues to command good prices on the better grades, especially on the dry fed stock. Bulls advanced 10@15c. this week. Veal calves are lower. The bulk of the good calves at \$6@6.25, a few fancy at \$6.50. Stockers and feeders are in small supply, the grass is good in the country and farmers prefer to hold them, as this class of cattle are reported as making a good gain.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week 86,258 as compared with 67,298 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 18,960. Monday's official receipts were 36,258, which were about what the trade expected. Shipping orders on Monday were quite liberal, in fact, the demand from all sources was fairly good and the market was strong with some sales being made a trifle higher than the close of last week. Tops reaching \$5.80 is the highest price reached so far this season. Tuesday's receipts was about 20,000, and following up the weak close of Monday's market, prices were about 10c. lower than the best time on Monday, tops, however, show a decline of only 5c. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts estimated at 30,000 with something over 6,000 left over from yesterday, making over 36,000 on sale. Shipping orders were only moderate and the local demand was quite slow. Prices ruled 5@10c. lower, closing flat with the best hogs selling at \$5.55@5.60. The range in price between the best heavy and shipping grades and the ordinary mixed packers is widening daily. A good many loads of heavy mixed packers selling as low as \$5.25, while the best shippers and selected light hogs are bringing \$5.55@5.65. The quality of the daily receipts is holding up fairly well, and in our opinion the supply of matured hogs throughout the country is fully sufficient to supply the demand. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight shippers, \$5.55@5.65; fair to good mixed packers, \$5.35@5.50; light mixed, \$5.50@5.60; selected light bacon grades, \$5.55@

5.65; rough heavy packers, \$4.90@5.20; pigs, \$5.00@5.45.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been quite moderate during the past week. The demand for good to choice spring lambs has been excellent and a sharp rise in values was had on Monday. This was followed by strong market Tuesday and a slight weakening of prices at the close to-day. Top lambs \$8.25@7.40 with the bulk of the good to choice at \$7.50@8.00, culas going at from \$5.00@6.00. Sheep in the meantime have met with a strong demand and higher prices. Native ewes, both heavy and light weight, went at \$5.25@5.50, while yearling lambs brought from \$6@6.75 if desirable in weight and fat. Stronger demand than ever before for breeding stock, almost impossible to fill such orders. Good mouthed breeding ewes now range in value from \$4.25@5.25. Westerns show a decided increase in receipts but still supply is quite moderate. A record was made this week on Western spring lambs, a band of Idahos reaching \$8.25. Yearling wethers from the range at \$6.50@6.65, and wethers at from \$5.50@5.90. Ewes selling at \$5.15@5.40. No feeders offered, but indications of a \$5.25 yearling market, a \$4.50 wether market and \$5.50@5.75 for lambs is quite apparent. An increased supply of Westerns looked for toward the latter part of the month. These prices will certainly start it up.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, July 14.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 49,000; last week, 29,500; same week last year, 11,100. Cattle market has fluctuated from day to day this week. Fifteen thousand arrived Monday and packers purchased 11,600. There is little or no change in heavy beef steers. Top this week, \$5.65, against \$5.75 last week. Range of prices, \$4.25@5.50; heavy cows, \$4@4.50; heifers, steady, \$4@5; veals, scarce, 50c. higher, \$5@5.75; bulls, steady, \$2@3.50; quarantine, 10c. lower, top \$5, paid for 1,000 to 1,500-lb. meal feds; grassers, \$3.25@4.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 31,500; last week, 32,000; same week last year, 15,000. Hog prices are on a boom and have made advances nearly every day. Market to-day 5c. higher. Top, \$5.65, the highest price this season; bulk, \$5.55@5.60; light butchers' weights and weights below 200 lbs. lead in price; quality continues good and predictions are for still further rises.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 18,000; last week, 17,500; same week last year, 1,500. The sheep market continues strong and active, record prices being paid daily. Spring lambs make up most of the receipts, which are lower to-day, selling at \$5.75@7.40; yearlings up to \$6; wethers, \$5.50@5.70; ewes, \$4.25@4.75. The demand is good and prices are 15@25c. higher than last week.

HIDES are steady. Green salted, around 11c.; bulls, 8½c.; dry glue, 9c.; dry flint butcher, 15@17c.; sheep pelts, 14@15c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	6,290	6,551	3,557
Cudahy	5,653	4,993	1,850
Fowler	1,482	...	1,634
Morris	5,707	4,188	2,632
Ruddy	482	...	...
Schwarzchild	4,999	4,652	3,565
Swift	7,259	5,940	4,305

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., July 11.

The supply of cattle for first two days of the week at the five leading points totaled 75,600, as against 28,500 for the first two days of last week, one day of which was a holiday. Considering the great volume of marketing, the declines have been nominal, which was due to a very equitable distribution of supplies. All markets were reported lower to-day, and the local trade followed

with prices ruling generally weak to 10c. lower than yesterday. Owing to the large number in sight, buyers were inclined to be very deliberate in their operations, which made a very dull, draggy trade. While there was nothing very choice on sale, there was a good proportion of good medium and heavy dressed beef steers, good enough to sell at \$5.10 to \$5.25, and these generally met the full force of the decline, because of the discrimination against this class of offerings in the East. There seems to be little call for the big, heavy styles in Eastern dressed beef centers, and this especially applies to the big, coarse, heavy steers. While some of the tidy, medium weight steers also sold at the full decline, as a general rule they sold to better advantage than the heavier grades. Light and medium butcher grades and desirable export grades sold with some freedom, and spots looked about steady, but there were exceptions where competition was not very keen. Prices ruled weak to 10c. lower. There was no change of consequence in the market on butchers' stock. Supplies were not large, and aside from a few good corn-fed light weight heifers, common to pretty decent grass cows predominated. The demand was broad enough to create fair activity, and prices were generally steady with yesterday. A few canner and bologna bulls changed hands at about yesterday's prices, but the general trade on bulls was very dull, although not quotably lower. Veals were in rather light supply and prices were unchanged. There was a very poor showing of stock and feeding cattle among fresh arrivals to-day, and the market ruled dull. The regular dealers have quite a good assortment of desirable medium weight feeders, as well as good yearlings and twos on hand, but they were desirous of adding to their holdings and were considerably disappointed at the light receipts. Offerings were mostly odds and ends which sold freely at yesterday's range of prices. There was a very good demand for young cows and stock heifers on country account.

Receipts of hogs this week have been running comparatively large at all points, and as a result prices are shading downward again. Prices to-day range from \$5.30 to \$5.47½, with the bulk selling at \$5.35 to \$5.40. Light and light mixed grades are still selling to a shade better advantage than the heavier grades, and the spread between them is liable to widen as the summer advances. The decline of the past two days is right in line with our previous letters, which intimate that prices would go lower upon any enlargement of supplies, as packers' claim all hogs to be killing out at a loss. Under these conditions holders of matured hogs in the country should keep them coming forward.

The supply of sheep this week has been exceptionally small and away under the wants of the packers. Lambs to-day sold at \$6 to \$7.65; sheep at \$4 to \$6.

OMAHA

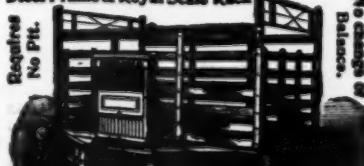
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, July 11.

It has been many a year since the markets were getting as many corn-fed cattle in July as have been coming this year. Dealers are constantly being surprised at the con-

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AND MATERIALS.
No. 80 Pine St., New York

tinued heavy receipts, and it is evident that Winter estimates of the number of cattle on feed were away off. Another surprising thing has been the way the packers are taking the cattle. There is apparently no limit to the demand, and the market has been in very good shape under the circumstances. Local packers are all active buyers, and there has been enough inquiry for shipping account to make a lively trade most of the time. The good to choice 1,250 to 1,500 pound beeves are quoted at \$5.10@5.60, with fair to good 1,000 to 1,250 pound beeves at \$4.50@5.00, and the common to fair warmed up and partly fatted grades anywhere from \$3.75 to \$4.40 and from that down. A few Western range cattle have been coming, but little of any consequence that was fat enough for beef. Western rangers may start early this year, but beef steers will undoubtedly be late, as the grass has been rank up to date and the cattle will be rather soft for several weeks yet. There has been a weaker tone to the market for cows and heifers of late. Fat, heifery stuff has been in active demand and firm right along, but anything grassy or not well fatted has been slow sale at lower prices than prevailed last week. Good to choice fat cows and heifers are quoted at \$3.80@4.60, with fair to good butcher and beef grades at \$3.00@3.75 and canners and cutters at \$1.75@2.85. The trade in stockers and feeders has not amounted to much of late, as both supplies and the demand have been very limited. As most of the cattle coming now are grassy, however, the trend of prices has been lower right along, and values are right around 15@25c. lower than they were ten days ago. Prospective feeder buyers are talking strongly of insisting on very much lower prices before there will be much buying.

Last week's receipts of hogs were comparatively small, while the run has been decidedly liberal this week. There has been no let up in the demand, however, and the market has ruled somewhat higher than last week, in fact prices to-day were as high as they have been any time this season. Conditions surrounding the trade appear to be entirely healthy and in addition to the usual active demand from local packers there has been a well sustained demand for shipping account right along. Light and butcher grades still have a shade the best of the market, but weight is less of a consideration than quality, and the range of prices continues very narrow. To-day with nearly 11,000 hogs on sale the market was steady to strong, tops selling at \$5.40, and the bulk of the hogs around \$5.30@5.35, as against \$5.20@5.25 a week ago.

With very moderate supplies of sheep and lambs there has come a somewhat sensational advance in prices. Very little corn-fed stock is being received at present, and most of the offerings come direct from the range. The demand has been of the most vigorous character, and prices are the highest of the season; in fact, it is doubtful if sheep and lambs ever sold any higher here than they have for the past week or two. Spring lambs are quoted at \$6.75@7.75, with yearlings at \$5.50@6.35; wethers at \$4.75@5.50 and ewes at \$4.00@5.00.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 8:

CATTLE.

Chicago	34,316
Omaha	10,413
Kansas City	23,248
St. Joseph	6,540
Cudahy	458
Wichita	56
Louisville	93
New York and Jersey City	6,754
Fort Worth	6,729
Detroit	1,673
Buffalo	5,040

HOGS.

Chicago	68,662
Omaha	29,784
Kansas City	40,038
St. Joseph	29,174
Cudahy	15,310

Ottumwa	13,403
Cedar Rapids	8,711
Wichita	4,147
Indianapolis	17,917
Louisville	5,011
New York and Jersey City	27,652
Fort Worth	2,567
Detroit	2,700
Buffalo	20,400

SHEEP.

Chicago	65,416
Omaha	13,070
Kansas City	12,567
St. Joseph	7,858
Cudahy	423
Louisville	71
New York and Jersey City	38,603
Fort Worth	1,514
Detroit	1,685
Buffalo	6,400

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	July 10, 1905.				
	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,028	2	1,863	37,402	8,948
Sixtieth St.	364	27	7,430	1,195	2
Fortieth St.	—	—	—	—	15,302
Lehigh Valley	6,213	—	—	—	—
Scattering	62	89	56	3,400	—
Totals	8,637	91	9,382	38,653	27,632
Totals last week	10,323	107	10,053	40,980	30,981

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzsch'd & Ss. Ss. Armenian	425	—	—
Schwarzsch'd & Ss. Ss. Minneapolis	375	—	1,910
Schwarzsch'd & Ss. Ss. Colorado	86	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son Ss. Minneapolis	375	—	950
J. Shamborg & Son Ss. Armenian	425	—	—
Morris Beef Co. Ss. Armenian	—	—	3,400
Morris Beef Co. Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,000
Armour & Co. Ss. New York	—	—	2,450
Swift Beef Co. Ss. Oceanic	—	—	2,200
Cudahy Packing Co. Ss. Umbria	—	—	800
C. Coughlan Ss. Wells City	132	—	—
Miscellaneous Ss. Bermudian	56	50	—
Total exports	1,874	50	13,710
Totals last week	2,080	—	12,898
From Boston	2,500	—	6,500
From Philadelphia	1,173	—	960
From Portland	710	—	—
From Montreal	4,964	260	—
To London	3,780	—	8,010
To Liverpool	4,169	260	13,160
To Glasgow	1,805	—	—
To Bristol	357	—	—
To Manchester	38	—	—
To Hull	86	—	—
To Bermuda and the West Indies	56	50	—
Total to all ports	11,221	310	21,170
Totals last week	8,859	98	23,096

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	600	7,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	3,000	—
Omaha	175	5,300	1,000

MONDAY, JULY 10.

Chicago	21,000	35,000	18,000
Kansas City	11,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	5,000	5,100	2,200

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

Chicago	7,000	21,000	12,000
Kansas City	10,000	11,000	5,000
Omaha	5,700	10,000	3,200

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Chicago	19,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	7,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	9,000	1,000

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

Chicago	9,000	22,000	14,000
Kansas City	6,000	6,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	8,500	6,100

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Chicago	2,500	14,000	6,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha	1,400	5,300	1,500

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the past week has been very active at steadily advancing prices, all the offerings having been absorbed and stocks on this side practically cleared out. The market for cottonseed oil remains very strong, but prices are still above an export basis.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.05@7.27, city steam, \$6.75; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.35, do. South America, tcs., \$8; do. do. kegs, \$9; compound, \$5.25@5.37½.

HOG MARKETS, JULY 14.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; 5@10c. higher; \$5.15@5.80.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; higher; \$5.60@5.80.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; 5c. higher; \$5.50@5.62½.

LOUISVILLE.—Receipts, 1,422; higher; \$5.65.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; 5@7½c. higher; \$5.40@5.50.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; 5@10c. higher; \$6@6.10.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, July 14.—Beef, extra, India mess, tcs., \$2s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 62s. 6d.; shoulders, 30s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 45s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 42s.; do. short rib, 43s.; do. long clear, 28@34 lbs., 44s. 6d.; do. 35@40 lbs., 44s.; backs, 41s.; bellies, 41s. Tallow, 22s. 6d. Turpentine, 43s. 9d. Rosin, common, 9s. 3½d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tcs., 35s. 3d.; do. American refined, 29-lb. pails, 35s. 9d. Cheese, white new, 47s. do. colored, 48s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 35½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 25s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. 1½d. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 57-16d.; linseed (London), nominal; linseed oil (London), 19s. 8½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog markets were all somewhat higher, on a falling off in the receipts at the packing centers. The products made another moderate advance in prices. Estimated Chicago stock: 43,000 bbls. pork (44,000 bbls. July 1); 176,000 tcs. lard (161,900 tcs. July 1); 20,750,000 pounds ribs.

Cotton Seed Oil.

On Thursday the market opened firm and closed easy. Call prices: July, 28½@29c. and 28@29c.; August, 29½@29½c. and 29@29½c.; September, 30½@30½c. and 29½@30½c.; October, 30½@31c. and 30@31c. Sales: 400 August, 29½c.; 3,200 September, 30@30½c. On Friday the market continued weak, July, 28½@28½c.; August, 29@29½c.; September, 29½@30c.; October, 30@30½c.

Tallow.

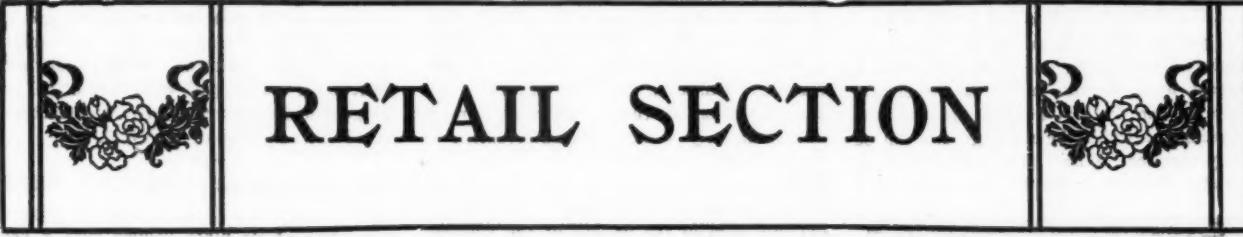
Continues quiet and rather slack at 4½c. for city hds., the basis of last sales.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., July 13.—The ammoniate market since our last report is quiet, with small demand from any section. We quote: Ground tankage, 6½ and 25, \$16 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$21½ and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; underground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.05 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.15 futures per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.35 prompt per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.40 futures per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30 nominal per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, futures, \$2.55 and 10, \$2.60 and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Immediate, \$2.30 per 100 lbs.; July or early August, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; September to December, \$2.17½ per 100 lbs.



RETAIL SECTION

HARD ON THE RETAILERS.

The approaching opening of the splendid new abattoir of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, built and owned by New York retail butchers and their business associates, has been heralded by the daily press under such headlines as these: "Death Blow to the Beef Trust," "Now for Cheap Meat," "Meat Prices to Come Down." The daily press is evidently under the impression that all that is necessary to cut meat prices in two is to open the new abattoir and begin killing. They do not realize—they couldn't grasp the subject, anyway—that the butchers will have to go into the cattle market and bid for their beef on the hoof the same as the alleged "trust" packers, and that the law of supply and demand will govern there as elsewhere.

If they think the butchers are going to sell retail beef at wholesale cost they are badly mistaken. The butchers are not in business for their health, or for charity, either. They have built a million dollar plant, and they have got to pay interest on the investment, at least. The retailers are evidently "in for it." What a howl there will be after the plant opens and the beef market continues on its accustomed way, fluctuating only as cattle supply and meat consumption affect it.

The butchers are beginning to "get it" already. The Chicago Live Stock World, the organ of the cattle raisers, who are the supposed enemies of the big packers, is moved by the announcement of the opening of the butchers' plant, to the following remarks concerning the retailers:

"New York retailers are credited with opening an independent slaughter house. Naturally the movement is heralded as a 'war on the beef trust.'

"For a band of simon pure commercial pirates command us to these same retailers. If there is a 'beef trust' it has not worked detrimentally to the retailer. He has been getting beef at reasonable prices and charging the consumer exorbitant figures. If the packers, combination or no combination, would open retail markets over the country, eliminate the extortionate retailer as a factor in the trade, and furnish the public with meat at reasonable prices, there would be less 'anti-beef trust' agitation and a vastly increased consumption.

"Extortion by retailers has been largely responsible for decrease in consumption, a stagnant cattle market and unsatisfactory results to feeders. Beef on the counter is selling too high compared with beef in the cooler. The retailer has no 'kick coming.' He is the fellow who ought to be thrust into the limelight and receive his share of responsibility for high priced meat."

Every butcher should read The National Provisioner.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

L. M. Chapman, of Sapulpa, I. T., has sold his meat business to Gorman Bros.

Howard & Troy have purchased the shop of M. Montz at Scotts Bluff, Neb.

Sam Harris has sold his market at Hardin, Mo., to L. E. Boggers.

E. M. Wilcox has purchased the market of J. E. Doherty at Chambers, Neb.

Pulis & Company have opened a shop in Arapahoe, Neb.

Owing to the dissolution of the meat firm of Eveleth & McAllister, of Lynch, Neb., Mr. Eveleth will continue the business alone.

Malone & Powell have succeeded to the meat business of Malone & Hood in Durant, I. T.

S. J. Cummings has sold his market at Dewey, I. T., to J. K. Green.

F. Hampton has purchased the shop of J. E. Lowe in Erie, Kas.

Chris. Hansen has opened a market in Des Moines, Ia.

L. M. Briggs has sold his shop at Elgin, Neb., to W. J. Bell.

K. Newman, of Omaha, Neb., has sold his meat and grocery business to L. Hahn.

G. A. Hanson has succeeded to the market of Hanson & Hanson in Randolph, Neb.

W. J. Duve has purchased the market of Jesse Armstrong at Springfield, Neb.

E. Donnelly has succeeded to the meat business of Smith & Donnelly in St. Johns, Ore.

Crooks & Sailor are opening a market in Princeville, Ore.

The Boise Butcher Company, of Boise, Ida., has sustained a \$15,000 fire loss, with insurance of \$5,000. The plant will be rebuilt.

Isaac Gunter is opening a market in Clearwater, Ida.

C. W. Henson has been succeeded in business at Castle Rock, Wash., by Jonson & Ward.

Fate & Graham are opening a market in Canyonville, Ore.

C. F. Vance has purchased the business of the Logan Grocery and Market Company in Denver, Colo.

The market of David Guyer at Erie, Kas., has been destroyed by fire.

M. Schiller has purchased the business at Omaha, Neb., of I. B. Horwich.

M. Dority has sold his business in Tarkio, Mo., to R. H. Coe.

E. Fry has purchased the business of Minors' Meat Market at Tipton, Mo.

G. Schoenfeldt has opened a market at Des Moines, Ia.

F. Pitchford's market at Dallas, Texas, was burned out recently.

Fred Stenger has taken over Anderson Bros., market at Green Bay, Wis.

The firm of M. A. Robinson & Company, consisting of M. A. Robinson and Geo. W. Thompson, has bought Charles Martin's market at Woodbine, Ga.

McDowell Bros. have reopened their market in Logansport, Ind.

Charles Sackett and Dennis O'Meara, of Winsted, Conn., have opened a market.

The market and creamery of Wm. Hanna-hat, Pleasonton, Calif., were burned recently.

Harry Perks has bought a market in Springfield, Ill.

The butchers and grocers of Ogden, Utah, have organized a mutual protective association with the following officers: President, E. A. Olsen; vice-president, A. E. Weatherby; secretary, J. Greenwell; treasurer, W. Davis; directors, James Ballard, Dan Ragan, J. S. Carver, W. A. James and F. L. Keller.

COATED WRAPPING PAPER.

Aluminum coated paper, made in Germany for wrapping food substances, is prepared by applying a thin coat of an alcoholic solution of resin to artificial parchment, then sprinkling aluminum powder over the surface, and finally submitting it to pressure. The artificial parchment is paper that has been treated with sulphuric acid. The aluminum paper is not attacked by the air or by fats, is much cheaper than tin-foil, and late anaylises in Paris of this paper and of aluminum foil showed but a small proportion of foreign matter and no arsenic or poisonous metal.

TROY FAT MELTING ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Butchers' Fat Melting Association of Troy, N. Y., and vicinity a semi-annual dividend of 15 per cent. was declared, and these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John J. Smith, Troy; vice-president, D. C. Freedenrick, Albany; secretary, D. J. Haley; treasurer, P. E. DeLee, Troy. These trustees were chosen to fill vacancies: P. E. DeLee, Troy; T. H. Andrae, Cohoes; Fremont Baker, Mechanicville.

CALL IS A BANKRUPT.

Homer D. Call, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workers, the organization which conducted last summer's meat strike at the packing centres, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Syracuse, N. Y., where he was a meat dealer. His liabilities are given as \$337.94 and his assets as \$55.

THE
TRADE
CAN ALWAYS
GLEAN
BARGAINS
BY KEEPING AN EYE ON
PAGE 48

July 15, 1905.

A GARDEN PARTY AT A FACTORY.

A garden party at a factory seems an anomaly. Ordinarily, one does not speak of gardens and factories in the same breath. There is one factory, however, to the surroundings of which the name garden can be fairly applied. When the National Cash Register Company recently invited the peo-



ENTRANCE TO POWER PLANT.

ple of Dayton, Ohio, to spend an evening at its model plant, it was really a garden party which the 25,000 guests attended.

The factory, itself, was not open, but the big buildings were illuminated from top to bottom by 10,000 incandescent lights and 300 arc lights—more than the average city of 25,000 uses. The grounds, lawns, flower beds and shrubbery patches were all open to the people, who spent their time strolling about, listening to the music of the N. C. R. band, and enjoying the spectacle of the illuminatio. The "garden party," which lasted for three evenings, was arranged by the N. C. R. Company to celebrate the completion of its new power plant, and to give the people of Dayton a chance to see what experts declare



BOILER ROOM AND COAL CHUTES.

to be the handsomest and, for its size, the best equipped electrical station in the country.

The new power plant of the N. C. R. is interesting as showing what can be done in the way of making attractive an ordinarily prosaic part of a big industrial establishment. Externally, the building, itself, is unusually handsome. Shrubbery about the base of the building and vines around the large windows relieve the walls of monotony. Inside the power house the visitor is struck with the beauty of the engine room. Polished maple floor, walls wainscoted with white enamel equipment of the plant is 3,300 horse-power. The boilers are capable of developing 5,500 brick and finished above in cream color make the interior as bright and clean as any parlor or ball room.

The boiler room of the power house is not less interesting than the engine room.

Though, of course, not so beautifully finished, it impresses the visitor by its cleanliness. Automatic stokers feed the sixteen furnaces with coal, and the ashes are removed through a tunnel under the grates almost entirely without the intervention of human labor. Perfect ventilation keeps the room comfortably cool.

The equipment of the power house is an outward sign of the growth of the business of the N. C. R. Company. Until six years ago a single engine of 300 horse-power was sufficient to turn the wheels of the entire plant. In 1899 a 600 horse-power engine and dynamo were added. Before three years had passed, however, increased demand for the factory's output necessitated further enlargement of the plant and consequent extension of the power station. In 1902 a 1,200 horse-power compound engine and generator was installed. Two years later it was necessary to duplicate this unit, and now the total horse-power, if needed.

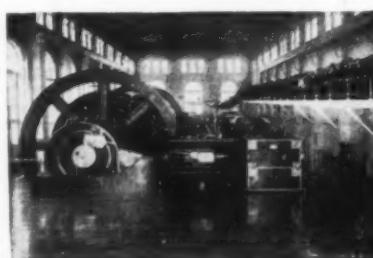
The increase in business illustrated in the growth of the power plant is also shown in



THE FOUR ENGINES AND DYNAMOS.

the development of the company's product. Twenty years ago the N. C. R. factory turned out one style of register, a crude affair, which recorded sales by punching holes in a strip of paper. To get the total of the day's business one counted the holes, multiplied the number of holes by the denomination of the key pressed and added the results. To-day the Dayton factory turns out 403 different styles and sizes of cash registers, built on 12 different principles and adapted to the needs of every kind of business.

Last year registers were sold to 212 different kinds of trade. The latest machines do practically everything for a merchant in keeping track of his accounts, recording each clerk's transactions separately and keeping his cash in a separate drawer. A new machine has just been perfected for department stores, which does away entirely with the



VISITORS ON THE OPENING NIGHT.

waiting for change, generally so annoying to customers. These registers have been installed in several of the largest department stores in the country.

The new N. C. R. power station is the

outcome of the company's policy of making the buildings and surroundings of the factory beautiful and healthful. Such an environment is an aid to good work and makes intelligent and conscientious effort characteristic of the employees of the N. C. R.

NEW COVER FOR FOUR-TRACK NEWS.

The Four-Track News celebrates the inauguration of its ninth volume with a new and highly artistic cover, designed by Finn H. Frolich, who was the recipient of a silver medal from the Paris Exposition, and also a sculptor of several of the most effective pieces of statuary at the St. Louis Exposition.

The central idea of the design represents the globe, indicating the field of the magazine, for no corner of the earth that is accessible to the traveler is outside the scope of its articles, or beyond the range of its influence. There are few civilized countries that have not been represented in its pages, and few which it does not regularly visit. At the top of the globe is the allegorical figure of Progress in her quadriga, her four spirited horses signifying advancement, her extended torch typifying education. The stage coach, the steamship, the airship and the locomotive—handmaids of transportation—are suggestive of travel and its pleasures and profits. In the central panel each month will appear a different half-tone picture appropriate to the season.

The new cover gives a stronger individuality to The Four-Track News, and is a decided advance in the exterior appearance, in keeping with the steady improvement which has marked each succeeding table of contents, resulting in the wholesome growth of the magazine from sixty-four to upward of one hundred and sixty pages monthly.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN.

In the good old summertime, peel your eye;
In the good old summertime, peel your eye;
For it's then that carelessness
In the store may cause distress
And your business quickly shrink away and die.

—Merchants' Review.

YOU WANT

To sell some surplus machinery or equipment for which you have no present use

HE WANTS

To get hold of just that thing and is willing to pay cash for it

GET TOGETHER

Via PAGE 48 of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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SEE PAGE 48

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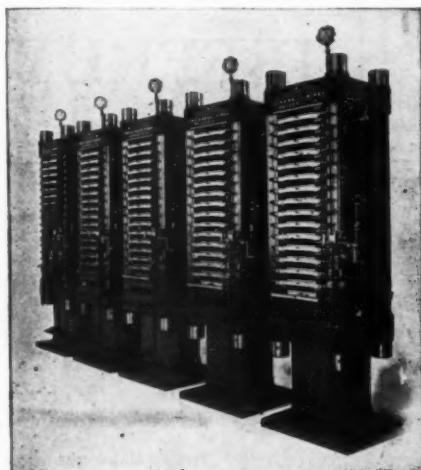
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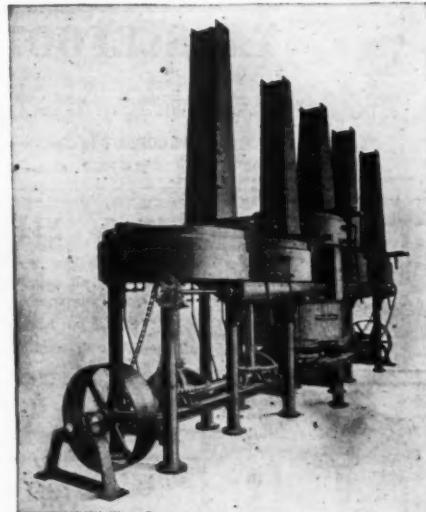
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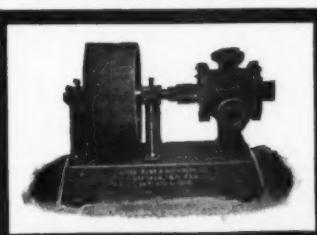
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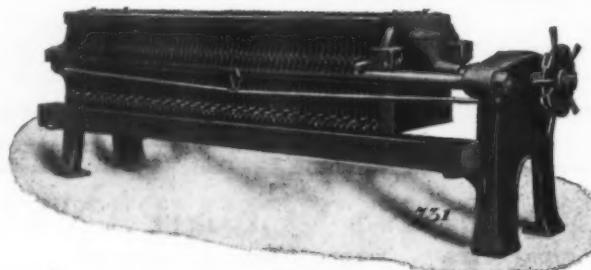
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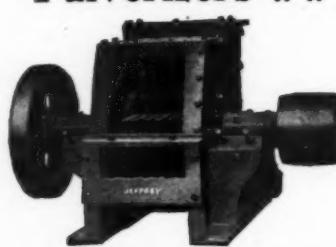
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Gifford-Wood Co.

Hiles, C. A., & Co.

Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS.

American Blower Co.

Sturtevant Co., B. F.

HIDES.

Brand, Herman.

Jos. Haberman.

Page, C. S.

Regal Mfg. Co.

ICE TOOLS, ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS.

Gifford-Wood Co.

Hiles, C. A., & Co.

Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

KETTLES.

Brech Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

KETTLES.

Brech Butchers' Supply Co., G. V.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

KNIVES.

Hiles, C. A., & Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

John E. Smith's Sons Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD FAILS.

American Can Co.

Brech Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD PRESSES.

Bomar & Bochart Press Co.

Brech Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

Thomas-Albright Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD PRESSES.

Bomar & Bochart Press Co.

Brech Butchers' Supply Co.

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.

Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

Mechanical Mfg. Co.

S. Oppenheimer & Co.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller.

LARD PRESSES.</

